

# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

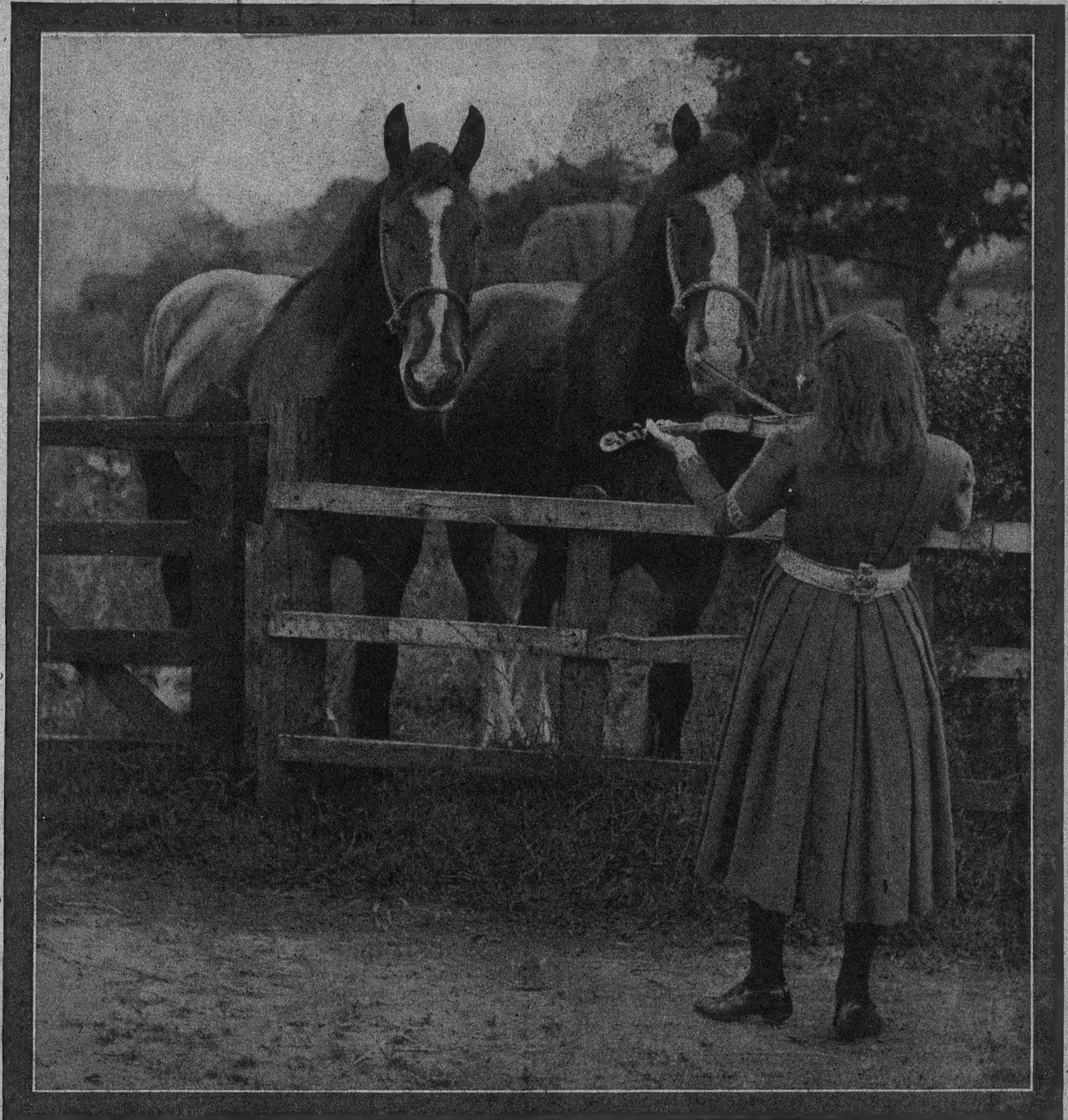
Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg Man

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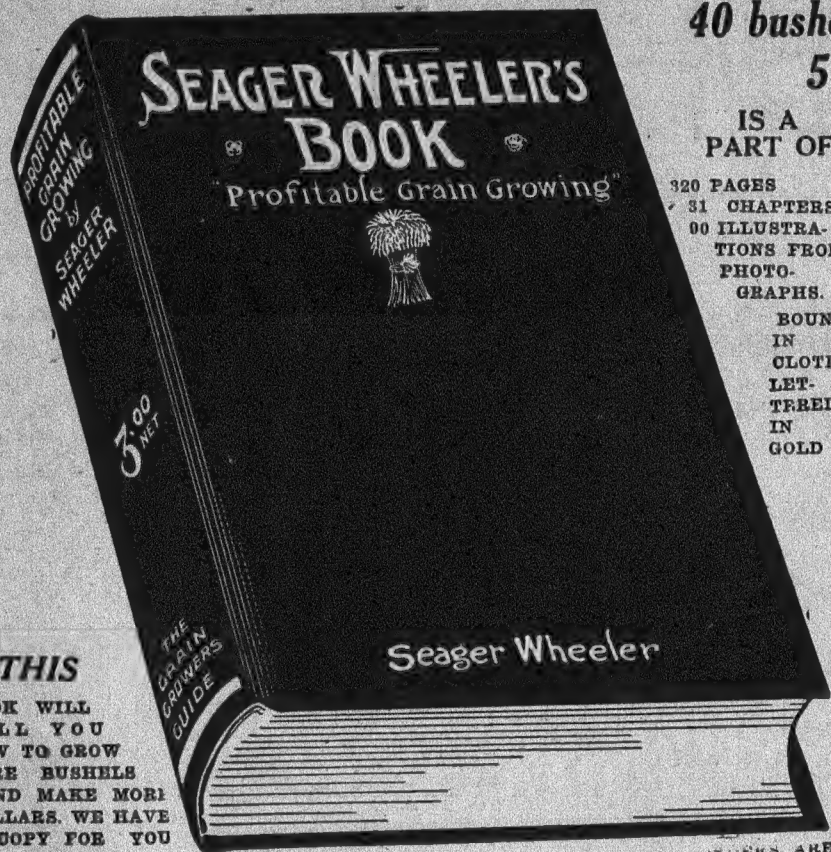
# World Record Yield

82 bushels of wheat per acre on plots.

63 bushels per acre under field conditions

40 bushels average yield with 3 inches of rainfall

5 times Winner of World Championship



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MORE BUSHELS  
AND MAKE MORE  
DOLLARS. WE HAVE  
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There is no mystery about this, no luck, no especially favorable conditions, no chance—there is a reason. Seager Wheeler has been farming in Saskatchewan for 35 years. He has conducted thousands of experiments, he has **PROVEN HIS THEORIES**. His discoveries will be worth millions of dollars to Western Canadian farmers by making possible bigger yields of grain and a better quality of product. Seager Wheeler has solved the “WHAT” “WHEN” and “WHY” problems of Western Agriculture. He says, “The yield of wheat can be increased 10 bushels per acre with practically no additional expense. He tells HOW in

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“PROFITABLE GRAIN GROWING” tells WHY one kind of grain drill will give better results than another, and the kind to use.  
“PROFITABLE GRAIN GROWING” tells HOW yields may be reduced five bushels per acre by not seeding the proper depth, and the depth to sow.  
“PROFITABLE GRAIN GROWING” tells how YOU can grow more bushels of better quality with practically no additional expense.  
“PROFITABLE GRAIN GROWING” is based on facts, the unusually interesting life story of the world's greatest grain grower.  
“PROFITABLE GRAIN GROWING” is the ONE BOOK that, from a dollars and cents standpoint, you cannot afford to do without.

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That every farmer in Western Canada should own a copy of “Profitable Grain Growing.” The price is \$3.00, but we are not selling it.

We believe this book will be worth \$1,000 in hard cash to each and every farmer who raises 100 acres or more of grain, if he will make full use of the information it contains.

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\$3.00 for one new yearly subscription at \$1.50 and \$1.50 in cash or

\$4.50 for one new yearly subscription at \$1.50 and one three-year renewal at \$3.00 and we will give you absolutely FREE, postpaid, a copy of “PROFITABLE GRAIN GROWING.”

There is only one restriction. The new subscription or subscriptions, must be from farmers living in Saskatchewan, Manitoba or Alberta, who are not at the present time receiving The Grain Growers' Guide.

You can secure the two subscriptions from the first two men you meet. Promise to loan them “PROFITABLE GRAIN GROWING” after you have read it. Do not delay, secure your copy TODAY. See that two of your friends become subscribers of The Guide at \$1.50 each. THEY will get The Guide for a whole year. YOU will get “PROFITABLE GRAIN GROWING.”

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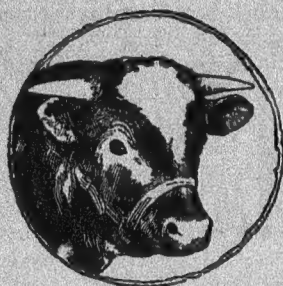
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# Canada's Great Opportunity In Live Stock



The Dominion Department of Agriculture believes the time is opportune for the extension of our Canadian Live Stock Industry. The importance of this industry to Canada cannot be too strongly emphasized. Our continued prosperity agriculturally will depend to a greater degree than ever on our exports of beef, pork, cheese, butter and eggs.

The European herds of live stock have been seriously depleted. France is short nearly 8,000,000 head; Italy has had to slaughter breeding stock. The Germans not only swept Belgium bare but were forced to slaughter their own herds which have been decreased by probably 22,000,000 head of cattle and hogs. Ireland, which used to kill 13,000 bacon hogs a week, can now supply about 4,000 only. Denmark, which formerly shipped 50,000 hogs a week has had to decrease her herds by 1,373,000 below normal. In countries reporting, there is a shortage of 32,000,000 hogs in Europe. Of cattle, sheep and hogs there is an estimated combined shortage of not less than 115,005,000 animals. This is more than nine times the total of all the cattle, hogs and sheep at present in Canada.

Europe will rebuild her herds but it will require years. Cereal production can be increased more quickly than animal production, consequently the price of feed should decline more rapidly than the price of meats.

The European market is wide open for Canadian meat products and there is a warm spot in the British and Allied hearts for anything Canadian of good

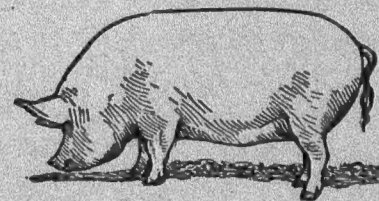
quality. The foundation herds in many European countries have been slaughtered but Canada has her herds intact and must not lose time in cultivating her export trade with Great Britain and Europe. Denmark, the most formidable competitor to Canada in the British bacon trade, is at present practically off the market; if the hog raisers of Canada "cinch" the British market now they will be able to hold it if we maintain the high quality of our product.

In 1916-17 Britain imported 1,261,082,032 pounds of hog products and 1,077,154,000 pounds of beef annually and of this only 130,304,900 pounds of hog products and 22,630,000 pounds of beef were sent from Canada. Britain's domestic supply of hogs is only 75% normal and owing to shortage of feed her farmers were obliged to kill off a large proportion of her hogs before Christmas.

Canada never had such a chance in the European market. We must aim high to supply the present demand and we must maintain quality in order to secure preference over all our competitors. Quantity is necessary but quality is absolutely essential.

Europe will require shipments of meat products far beyond the normal. If Canada is to take advantage of this opportunity all foundation stock must be conserved. But every man must figure out for himself how many animals he can feed and finish.

To secure and hold the British market alone means large returns. History and recent experience reveal the fact that permanent prosperity prevails in those countries where live stock is the basis of agriculture. Therefore, conserve the herds, improve the quality, finish thoroughly.



## Arrangements for Marketing

At present, and for some months to come, all bacon and beef products for export are being taken over by the Allied Purchasing Commission at remunerative prices.

It is well-known that Canadian producers receive from one to two cents per pound more now for hog products than American producers.

It is anticipated that by the time the work of the Allied Purchasing Commission is concluded Canada will have an accredited agent in Great Britain to look after the marketing of Canadian agricultural products with particular reference to meat and dairy produce.

**Live Stock Branch**  
**of Canada Department of Agriculture**  
**CANADA**



## A WORD TO THE WISE

The editors hope you enjoy reading The Guide. This year will see many important improvements made. We can promise our old subscribers many new, unusual and interesting features, a constant bettering of our service.

During the next few years Canada must solve the trying problems that will have resulted from the great war. The equitable solution of the reconstruction difficulties will determine the status of western agriculture—as to whether our prairies will be dotted with prosperous farms or the industry stifled by placing upon it an unequal portion of the vast burden of debt that has been created. Every farmer should keep posted—The Guide should be a weekly visitor in every farm home during this period.

Back numbers of The Guide cannot be supplied. Send in your renewal promptly to avoid missing a single issue.

The yellow address label on The Guide shows to what date your subscription is paid. No other receipt is issued.

Remittance should be made direct to The Guide, either by registered letter, postal note, postal bank, or express money order.

## THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None."  
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers.

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent and not one dollar of political, capitalistic, or special interest money is invested in it.



Published under the auspices and employed as the official organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN Editor and Manager.

Associate Editors: W. J. HEALY, R. D. COLQUETTE, E. A. LLOYD and MARY P. McCALLUM.

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## ADVERTISING RATES

Commercial Display: 30c., 35c. and 40c. per line. Livestock Display: 22c. per line. Classified: 7c. per word per issue.

No discounts for time or space on any class of advertising. All changes of copy and matter must reach us eight days in advance of date of publication to insure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stock, or extravagantly worded real estate will be accepted. We believe, through careful enquiry that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

## Henry C. Skinner

After six years service in the advertising department of The Grain Growers' Guide, Henry C. Skinner, assistant-advertising manager, has severed his connection to enter a western advertising agency.

Mr. Skinner has had a wide advertising experience for a man of his years. An Englishman by birth, he was for ten years engaged with James Willing Jun.



H. C. Skinner

Ltd., of London, one of the well-known advertising agencies of Great Britain. After coming to Canada he spent a year with an eastern advertising agency before joining The Guide staff. For six years Mr. Skinner has had charge of the city advertising department of The Guide and for the past two years has been also in charge of the entire prairie provinces. He has also been in charge of The Guide's special service department. In leaving The Guide he carries with him the best wishes of his fellow workers, who, on the occasion of his departure entertained him at a banquet, presented him with an illuminated address and an appropriate gift.

## Farmers' Platform Appeals to Him

Dr. T. A. Patrick, of Yorkton, president of the Mackenzie constituency Federal Conservative Association, has resigned. He has addressed a letter to the officers and executive of the association, giving his reasons. In the course of that letter he says: "As a democrat I have a lively hope that out of the political chaos of the present, in the fullness of time, will be evolved a democratic party prepared to stand or fall in advocacy of that freedom of trade and of political action which its name would imply, and that it will be led by a leader distinguished for having willingly done his best during the awful years of war, to make the world safe for democracy. In the meantime organized agriculture is giving a lead which I am content to follow." Dr. Patrick has been for many years a prominent figure in politics in Saskatchewan.

## Alberta Swine Breeders' Elect Officers

At a meeting of the Alberta Swine Breeders Association held in Calgary, December 9, W. J. Hoover, Bittern Lake, was elected president.

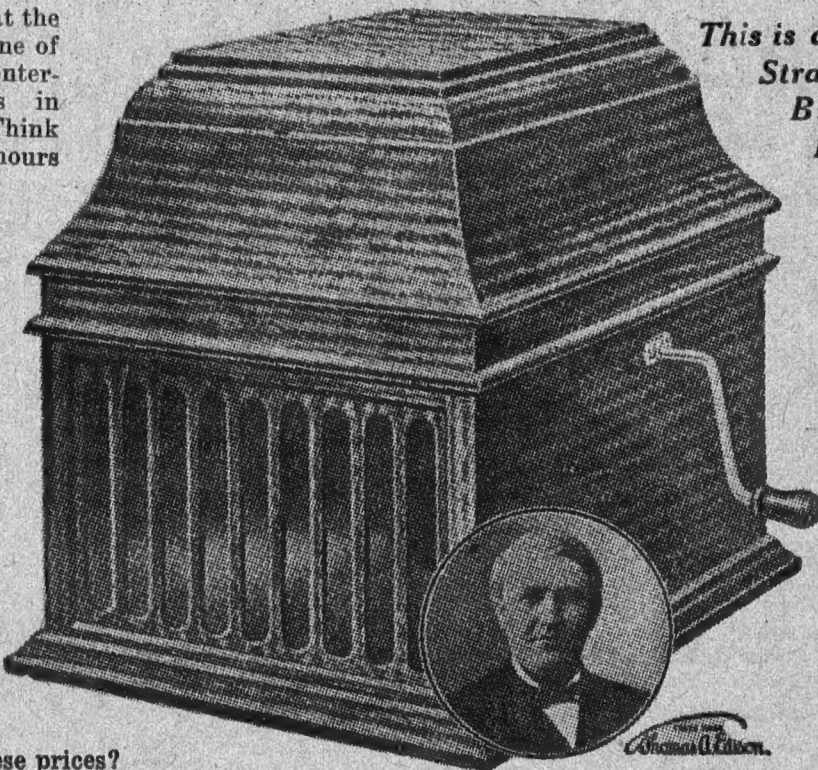
## You Can Still Buy The Famous New Edison Amberola On The Same Easy Terms

Bigger each month is the demand for this greatest invention of a great inventor—the Amberola that has brought the world's esbt music into thousands of farm homes—music for dancing, patriotic and sacred music, humorous stories and entertainment that has made life much brighter in many a home outside the larger cities. Your family need the musical education that Mr. Edison's great invention makes possible.

### \$7.00 Sends this Amberola to you Cash Complete with 10 Selections

Think just what the possession of one of these great entertainers means in your home. Think of the added hours of pleasure and enjoyment—and for so little money. Old and young alike will appreciate the instrumental and vocal music that the Amberola makes possible in your home.

Why buy an unknown and inferior make of instrument when you can purchase an EDISON at these prices?



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Made by Western Canada's largest Music House. A brand new instrument to every purchaser—not one that has been repeatedly sent out on the "trial-offer" system. A small cash payment and the balance of \$60.40 at \$5.00 monthly, or quarterly, half-yearly or fall payments arranged with larger deposits.

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## TWO OTHER PROPOSITIONS

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Model 50	\$109	Model A Full Upright	\$158
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Complete with Ten Record Selections.

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## USE



# The Brain Browsers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, January 8, 1919

## Publicity and the Square Deal

The attention which has been aroused by the plank in the Farmers' Platform which demands that all corporations engaged in the manufacture of products protected by the customs tariff be obliged to publish annually comprehensive and accurate statements of their earnings, is by no means confined to our own country. That plank is also being commented upon in the United States.

The St. Paul Daily News remarks that it is an idea that has never yet been put into operation on this continent, and goes on to say that in setting it forth the Canadian Council of Agriculture has laid down a principle destined to come into operation in both Canada and the United States. Says the St. Paul paper:—

It is reasonably certain that the nation will never return to the good old days when tariffs were the parents of a multitude of tribute-bearing trusts. Since war has given us experience in levying taxes on war profits and excess profits, it seems entirely reasonable that any Congress which desires to protect "infant industries" will be forced by public opinion to make sure that only reasonable protection is given—and that the "infants" need it.

This can be obtained by a confiscatory tax on profits above a reasonable rate earned because of tariff protection. It is generally recognized now that business which accepts favors from the nation must accept supervision, and submit to taxation of unreasonable profits resulting from this favored treatment.

Direct taxation has thus far been introduced in this country in decidedly smaller measure than in the United States. Capital and its earnings have been spared in this country, at the expense of the great mass of the producers and consumers, as they have not been spared in the United States under the fiscal policies put into operation in that country under stress of the war.

Canadian fiscal policy will of necessity have to become more just. Secrecy is one of the bulwarks of its present injustices.

## The Party Tom-toms

There is little love for the Union government in Canada. It is generally predicted that it cannot last through more than the coming session of parliament. Few tears will be shed at its passing. The Union government was brought into being for one purpose—the winning of the war. The war has been won, and the after-the-war problems require the action of a bold, resourceful and democratic government, supported by a real majority of the people. Efforts will be made to get a better government soon. Whether the efforts will be successful remains to be seen.

The hardshelled Tories and Grits have never been satisfied with the Union government. They want to have undisturbed distribution of the honors and plunders of office. They want to be able to reward their faithful party henchmen without interference. The independent and progressive elements in Canada want to see a government with courage and imagination sufficient to grope with our national problems in the interest of the people. There are progressive elements in the Union government but they are outnumbered and outvoted by those who support the plutocratic interests. A cabinet minister while he remains in the government must abide by majority rule. He is bound by his oath of office not to divulge the secrets of cabinet meetings. It must then remain for him to decide whether he can best serve Canada by doing his work quietly inside the

government or by quitting and becoming an opponent. There is too much secrecy about our governments.

The old Grit and Tory parties are beginning to show signs of life again. The party drums and tom-toms are sounding. The leaders or would-be leaders are shouting about the "grand old party" and what it has done in the past to make this "grand and glorious nation." The whole thing is sickening to any open-minded person who has followed the political history of Canada. Neither of the parties has any policy except the desire to get into power. Their leaders do not intend to have any clear-cut policy for the betterment of Canada. All they want is something to dangle before the people to catch votes. They know that the hardshelled, hidebound party voters will vote for them with or without a policy. They are therefore only interested in fooling enough of the rest to get a majority.

Canada has had enough, and more than enough, of the graft, plunder, incapacity, pledge-breaking and corruption of the old Grit and Tory parties. What we now need is men at Ottawa not interested in the welfare of party but honestly interested in the welfare of the Canadian people. We need men who believe in the principles of democracy as laid down in the Farmers' Platform. We can put such men in parliament if one and all the voters will close their ears to the sound of the party drums and will vote for their own interests at election time.

## Ontario Farmers' Convention

Fifteen hundred delegates, representing a membership of 25,000 Ontario farmers, constituted the annual convention of the United Farmers of Ontario held in Toronto two weeks ago. It was the greatest farmers' convention ever held in Eastern Canada. It was the voice of the new spirit which is rapidly spreading over all the eastern provinces. Pessimists have been trying to tell us that the Ontario farmer is not so progressive politically as the westerner. The eastern protectionists have told us that the Ontario farmer was well satisfied with the tariff because of his "home market" in the cities which the tariff reduction would destroy. The financial interests have told us that the Ontario farmer was "safe and sane" and would not unite with the "wild-eyed visionaries of the West."

But what really happened? The United Farmers of Ontario in their convention adopted the Farmers' Platform unanimously. In fact, it did not go far enough for them. They amended it slightly to express more fully the progressive spirit of the Ontario farmers. They added a clause to provide that whenever the United States tariff is lowered against Canada the Canadian tariff shall be lowered to the same extent. They stated that as between free trade with Britain and the United States the greatest benefit to Canada would come from free trade with the States to the south. In this declaration they stated a plain and simple truth which a glance at trade figures clearly demonstrates.

Another amendment in the platform passed by the U.F.O. convention declared for the "abolition" instead of the "reform" of the Senate. Every political party in Canada for the past 25 years has been pledged to "reform" the senate. But their pledges have been pure buncombe intended solely to fool the voters. The Ontario farmers are sick of the talk of "reform" and would put the

Senate out of business altogether. There will be much sympathy with their proposal. The Senate has never done anything to justify its existence and the cost of its upkeep. But it is a mighty handy place to which worn-out politicians may be "translated," and it affords plums for the party faithful.

The other amendment made by the U.F.O. provided for the prohibition of the manufacture, sale and importation of intoxicating liquors. This formed a plank in the original Farmers' Platform but was overlooked in the revision because of the impression that the matter was settled. The Ontario farmers were wise in restoring this plank. Altogether the consideration of the Farmers' Platform by the United Farmers of Ontario displayed a high order of statesmanship. They will find the conventions of the organized farmers sympathetically inclined towards their amendments. The organized farmers of Canada are one in spirit and purpose, and the old political order in Canada will be abolished by their united action.

## "Our Own Delivery Wagons"

As the readers of The Guide are aware, S. R. Parsons, ex-president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, has a beam in his eye when he looks at any question connected with the tariff, which prevents him from seeing things as they are. But, as it gives The Guide singular pleasure to note, Mr. Parsons' eyesight appears to be without a mote to mar its clearness when he looks at the question of public ownership and control of railways. He deals with this question incidentally in an article on the general question of trade after the war.

The Dominion government has already started on the policy of nationalization of railways, but so far, has taken over only the unprofitable lines. In taking over the Canadian Northern, the government has acquired a bankrupt concern; and as for the National Transcontinental, Mr. Parsons points out that from Cochrane to Quebec it will never pay its way on local business. As for the little railway lines in the Maritime provinces which also form part of the government system, several of them have no relation to any transportation scheme, but were unloaded on the government by politicians with a pull. The only alternative to the certainty of unavoidable annual deficits on the government railway system, as it stands, which the people of Canada will have to pay year after year, is to take over the C.P.R., which yields its shareholders handsome dividends, and the Grand Trunk, which pays in the older portions of the Dominion. After noting that the report of the commissioners appointed by the Dominion government a couple of years ago showed that if all the railways of Canada were taken together they would yield a reasonable profit, even under separate management, Mr. Parsons adds:—

If, therefore, they were all put in the hands of one competent commission there is no doubt but that a very satisfactory financial showing could be made and the people would get the benefit. It is not fair to the government ownership proposition to show only what can be done with railway lines hitherto unprofitable.

As for ocean transportation, Mr. Parsons holds that instead of paying huge subsidies to privately-owned lines, the Canadian people should maintain their own equipment on the seas. He sums it all up by saying:—

If we are to engage in world-wide trade we certainly ought to have our own delivery wagons.

Which is a striking way of putting it, and



one that deserves to stand as an appendix to the plank in the Farmers' Platform.

### Lloyd George at the Helm

In all the wonderful career of Lloyd George there has been, thus far, nothing so singularly unprecedented as the position he now finds himself in. He is still a young man. On Friday of next week he will enter upon his fifty-sixth year. Could any soothsayer have foretold to him ten years ago anything more incredible than that he would find himself at the beginning of the year 1919 the most powerful Prime Minister in all British history, supported by an immense majority of Unionists and Conservatives in the House of Commons?

Ten years ago the classes in Great Britain whose representatives in the Commons now constitute his majority recorded him as a despoiler and destroyer of property and vested rights, a veritable raging Welsh dragon, breathing fire and destruction against the House of Lords. Could any soothsayer have foretold anything so terrible as the history of the war years, during which Lloyd George at the head of the Coalition government made necessary by the national peril, has given such triumphantly successful proof of his genius for constructive statesmanship and for leadership, and his intense energy and power of getting things done?

Lloyd George is now in the prime of the vigor of all those extraordinary powers of mind and body by which he raised himself from being a poor village boy to be a leader of the forces of democratic reform and progress in Great Britain, and made himself a world figure in the fight for economic and social justice against aristocratic and plutocratic privilege. The upholders and beneficiaries of privilege fought him bitterly with all their power, resisting him, step by step, from the day in April, 1909, when he introduced his famous first Budget. In that fight he led the mass of the British people onward in his campaign in his fiscal and social reform legislation. In that fight he gave convincing proof of his devotion to the essential principles of democracy, and of his tenacity and energy, and of his vision and his genius for making his vision come true. His record as Prime Minister during the war has added immensely to his commanding prestige in the eyes of all the world.

Since the announcement of the election results that have given him a continuance of power at the helm of the British ship of state, Lloyd George has made it plain that he has lost none of his devotion to the cause of progress and reform, none of his faithfulness to democracy. He has declared in unmistakable terms that the advance toward economic and social justice in Great Britain must go on. If the majority he now has behind him kicks against the traces of his leadership in that advance, he will appeal to the British people again in another general election. And if he should find such an appeal necessary, who can doubt for a moment what the result of such an appeal would be?

### For Federal Prohibition

The declaration of the United Farmers of Ontario in favor of legislation for "the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in Canada" is one which commends itself to all who have given thought to the problem of how to deal effectually with an evil which has wrought an immeasurable total of moral and material damage.

Time was when the campaigning against intoxicants was practically altogether a crusade which was religious in character and in method. The outstanding moral importance of doing away with this source of evil is, of course, more manifest than it ever was; but

in addition to the unanswerable moral argument, there has been during the past couple of decades another powerful factor influencing and shaping public opinion in regard to the whole question. This factor began to force itself upon public attention soon after the modern developments of business organization and efficiency methods began to play so important a part in the affairs of the world.

The true proportions and magnitude of the drink evil then began to disclose themselves in the cold, clear light of business considerations. While the force of the moral argument against intoxicants is more widely realized now than ever before, at the same time the use of intoxicants is now sized up as a source of inefficiency, of waste, and of destruction of values.

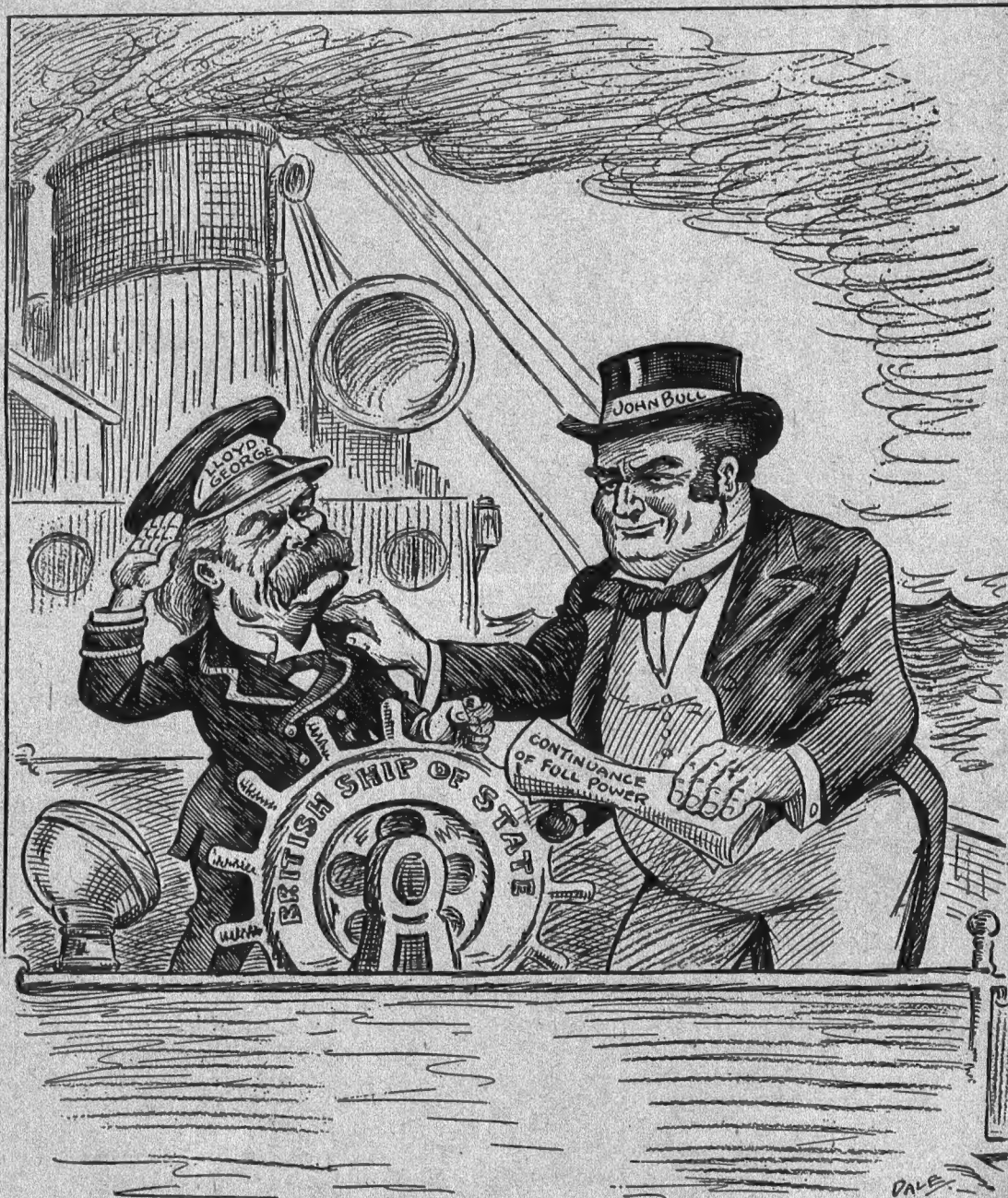
There has been no more remarkable awakening of the public conscience and the public intelligence in regard to any public evil than that which has been going on for some time, and is still going on, in regard to the evil of intoxicating liquors. In this country it is being made plainer every day that effectual prohibition can be secured only by federal action. Just as surely as progress and reform continue for the betterment of the conditions of human life, the time is coming nearer when Dominion-wide prohibition will be an accomplished fact.

### British Liquor Control

The results following upon the restrictions in Great Britain upon the sale of intoxicants have been so undeniably beneficial as to make

it certain beyond question that the task of dealing with the whole drink problem will have an outstanding place in the work of reconstruction to which the new British government is addressing itself without delay. That there has been a general diminution of illness resulting from excessive use of intoxicants. This is unquestioned. That there has also been a great decrease in the crimes of violence is believed to be true, though in the absence of trustworthy records in regard to the effect of the liquor restrictions on crime, no assertion to this effect is made by the British Liquor Control Board for England and Wales. The official statistics made public by the board show that the weekly average of convictions for drunkenness in England and Wales fell from 2,688 in 1914 to 410 in 1918 for males; and from 706 to 137 for women. Corresponding statistics for Scotland and Ireland are not available. Deaths from alcoholism in representative large towns in the United Kingdom decreased in the same period from 105 males to 34, and from 81 females to 9.

The Christian Temperance Council of the churches of the United Kingdom recently addressed a letter to Lloyd George, enquiring as to his attitude in regard to their "Nine Points" program. In his reply, after noting that for years he has been an upholder of the principles embodied in the "Nine Points," Lloyd George pointed out that the whole liquor problem in Great Britain will now have to be dealt with in a comprehensive manner, and that the light gained from war-time experience in dealing with that problem will be of benefit in the shaping of the reform legislation in that connection.



LLOYD GEORGE RECEIVES HIS MANDATE TO STAY AT THE HELM





# MR. PEPYS IN THE WEST

## One Way of Railing at the Farmers' Platform--And a Few Remarks about Some Swindlers' Methods

side, all taking the course of least resistance, all seeking a common level, all gathering strength as they go, sweep out into the valley till they all find a common level in one great river, and it in turn sweeps on its way of least resistance till it finds the ultimate common level in the sea, so will the units of true democratic class organizations move on, taking the way of least resistance, guided by natural laws of progress, till they all find the common level of national democracy, and then on till the ultimate common level is found in the placid social sea of world-wide democracy.

And so, in all seriousness, the question may be asked, "Why should not the Financial Times, of Montreal, begin a campaign for a convention of its friends, the investing class, the shareholders and bondholders, at which, after due consideration of the question of national policy, they would frame a platform setting forth their ideas?"

It is by free discussion in the open, with a view to wise and just action in the interests of the general welfare, that a democracy must work out its salvation.

### Swindlers Start a Campaign

In the Business and Finance department of The Guide last week there was mention of the fact that secret service men of the United States government have discovered that swindling organizations of large proportions are perfecting their arrangements for campaigning in the States immediately to the south

of the international line and of crossing over and operating in this country.

I notice in the financial section of the New York Evening Post of Saturday last a dispatch from Lincoln, Nebraska, which says:—

Close following the completion of the season's crop return has come a swarm of stock promoters in the country towns. The farmers are especially sought with schemes that promise big dividends and are presented as "investments." Many of these are oil promotions, and as almost every county in the Middle West during the past two years has had an oil-well dream, with hundreds of prospect holes put down and tens of thousands of acres under lease, every farmer sees a fortune beckoning in oil properties.

It is part of the plan of the promoters to get away from the farmers their holdings of Liberty Bonds.

Some of the schemes are for developing new forms of machinery, automobiles, tractors and similar implements for the farm, which appeal to the farmer's idea of what he would use himself. In consequence, he is secured as an investor, giving his note for the stock. "It is hard work to sell the notes," said one of these promoters. "I have a note for \$1,500 given by a farmer who is worth \$20,000 and not a bank in the town will buy it. Seems to me they would jump at it."

Many banks are making it a rule to handle none of this kind of paper, knowing that it means a dissatisfied customer later. This makes it harder for the promoters. In this way the banks are doing valuable service.

In the United States and Canada the total number of holders of government bonds before the war was not more than a few hundred thousand at the most. Now there are many millions of gov-

ernment bondholders in the two countries—that is, holders either of Victory Bonds in this country, or of Liberty Bonds in the States. Swindling schemers see in this opportunities of unprecedented vastness and richness for fraudulently acquiring other people's money.

### Swindlers and Their Prey

In city and country alike these swindlers find their prey. Many a business man who enjoys the reputation of being shrewd and careful is apparently unable to exercise either shrewdness or care, or ordinary common sense, when a "get-rich-quick" mining proposition is dangled before him. And, then, there are so many people who are not shrewd! It is to the latter class, a large one, that advertisements like the following used to be addressed a few years before the war:—

#### IMPORTANT TO INVESTORS! THE CHANCE OF A LIFETIME!

#### JUST THREE DAYS MORE!!!

On account of the continued results from the recent developments on the property, the shares of

#### The "Lucky Dog" Brass Mines

now selling at 11 cents per share will, on Saturday next, be

#### ADVANCED TO \$1.10 PER SHARE

If you miss this opportunity you will miss the greatest chance of your life. Our advice to you is

DO NOT DELAY!

Advertisements which were practically word for word the same as the foregoing (with the exception of the name of the mine, of course) were familiar sights not so many years ago, and brought in many thousands of dollars to the unscrupulous "promoters" behind them.

### A School for Salesmen

One of the United States Government's secret men who was present at one of the training talks given by a "sales manager" to prospective salesmen who are to go out through the Western States, says in his report:—

The sales manager gave us a talk on the financial conditions in this part of the country, as well as in Canada, dwelling particularly on the fact that there never was a time when all the suckers had the money they had at present. He said that as soon as the local stuff is disposed of there will be a manufacturing project with several millions of stock to sell, which will be located at Moose Jaw, Canada.

The salesmen are instructed to study individual cases and to use the methods best suited for each. For a certain kind of "sucker" it is recommended that after a certain amount of talking, efforts should be made to get him excited, so that he will act on impulse. Stress is also laid on the psychological advantage the salesman has in driving up to the farmer's house and not getting out of his automobile, but making the farmer come out and talk to him. The minute a sale is consummated, the salesman "steps on her," and is off before the "sucker" has had time to think it over. The salesmen make big commissions.

These swindlers who count on luring away the farmers' Victory Bonds are going to find their undertaking not quite so easy of accomplishment as they expected on this side of the boundary. The publication of the facts about their operations in the adjoining states will put their intended victims on guard.

### The Nerve of One Salesman

In one county in Minnesota recently, as related in the Minneapolis Journal, where a country banker refused to buy notes of farmers who were customers of his, because he thought they were being fleeced (they had given notes, in addition to handing over Liberty Bonds), the salesman drove into the country, rounded up the man whose notes he held and confronted the banker with them, asking, "Now do you refuse to honor the paper of these gentlemen?" The banker could not refuse under the circumstances, and the salesman drove away with the money.

W.J.H.

**I**NSTEAD of discussing the Farmers' Platform, plank by plank, on its merits, journals like the Financial Times, of Montreal, assail it with abuse of the farmers. Instead of dealing with the Farmers' Platform as a setting forth of carefully considered proposals of a national policy for the welfare and prosperity of all classes of the Canadian people, with equal rights for all and special privilege to none, such journals labor to misrepresent the purposes of the Farmers' Platform.

In one of its recent deliverances of that sort, the Financial Times said that if the investors of Canada, the shareholders and bondholders of the Dominion, were to frame a platform solely in their own interests, the farmers would howl against them and their platform. And yet, adds the Financial Times, if the shareholders and bondholders of Canada were to do such a thing they would be doing nothing more than precisely the very thing the farmers have done.

### Well, Why Not an Investors' Platform?

There is no reason in the world, this being a free country, why all the investors in Canada, the shareholders and bondholders, should not hold a convention and frame up a platform in their own interests, if they desire so to do.

(Incidentally, it may be here remarked that the money power in Canada has in the past found more effective ways of getting its will done than by open action such as the holding of conventions and the formulating of platforms. It knows of ways that have been found amply effective behind the scenes at Ottawa in securing the desired results, without publicity.)

If each and every class of all the classes in which the people of Canada may be divided were to hold a convention and put forth a platform, the supporters of the Farmers' Platform would have every reason to be glad to have the Farmers' Platform judged on its merits in comparison with all the other platforms, and to have every individual proposal in the Farmers' Platform and in each of the other platforms weighed and valued as a suggestion of public policy in the interests not of any one class alone but in the interests of all, with a square deal for all. Certainly the Farmers' Platform has no reason to fear being so measured up and put to the test of equal rights for all and special privilege for none!

### Some Sentences of H. W. Wood's

In fact, that remark made by the Financial Times which I have been taking as my text, reminds me that H. W. Wood, the president of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, closed his recent illuminating discussion of "Organization for Democracy," in The Guide, by noting that each class, by studying trade problems from its own viewpoint first, is taking the readiest way towards gaining an understanding of them. "Class organization is not democratic in the fullest sense," writes Mr. Wood, "but I believe it is the only kind that is practical at the present time. Nature takes the course of least resistance." Mr. Wood's closing sentences may well be quoted here in full:—

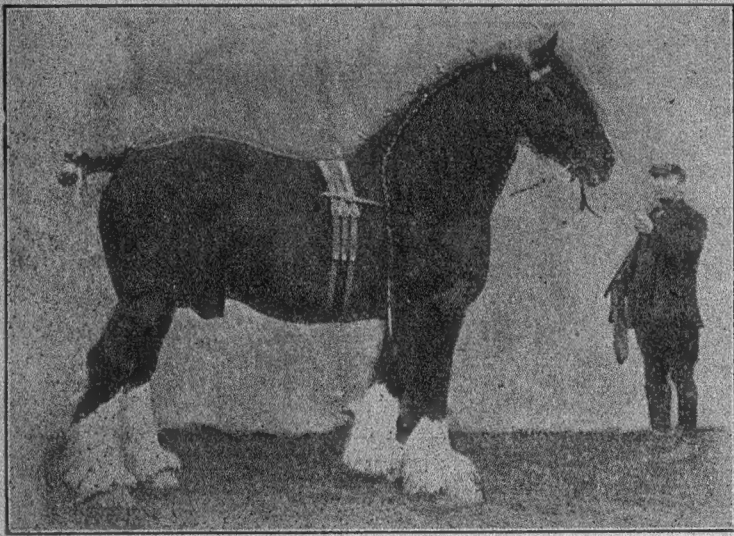
But as a truly democratic class comes to understand these problems from its own standpoint it will develop an understanding of them in a broader and more democratic way, and thus all democratic class organizations will gradually converge into a higher and more democratic organization.

Just as the many streams on the mountain



These Swindlers Who Count on Luring Away the Farmers' Victory Bonds Are Going to Find Their Undertaking Not Quite So Easy of Accomplishment As They Expected.





"Blythwood Conqueror," 14997, famous English Show Horse. Owned by Sir Walter Gilbey, Bart.

THE Shire Horse of today is the modern representative of the old British War Horses which were found in considerable numbers in England even previous to the Roman conquest of that country. When the Normans overran Britain they introduced heavy cavalry horses, many of them stallions, and, no doubt, all of these were used to cross on the native heavy horses, resulting in an increase of size and strength in their offspring. Breeding the heaviest horses possible was absolutely necessary in order that they might be able to draw the cumbersome chariots and in later years to carry their riders encased in ponderous armour, which also covered the animals as well as the Knight's heavy equipment for battle, the total weighing during some periods in British History not less than 400 pounds. The maintenance of size and strength was never lost sight of during the years following the advent of the Normans.

#### Continental Importations

There were frequent importations of heavy horses from Flanders and other European countries. King John did at least one good deed for the country over which he ruled, besides signing Magna Charta, when he brought over from Flanders one hundred heavy stallions in a single shipment. Early in the 14th century, King Edward II. imported stallions and mares of draft type, and, from time to time, laws were passed prohibiting the export from England of draft animals of the best blood and money value, in order that these should be retained in the country for the improvement of the poorer classes of horse of those times. In consequence of these importations and these restrictive laws as to export, great improvement was brought about in the size and conformation of the average animals in the country.

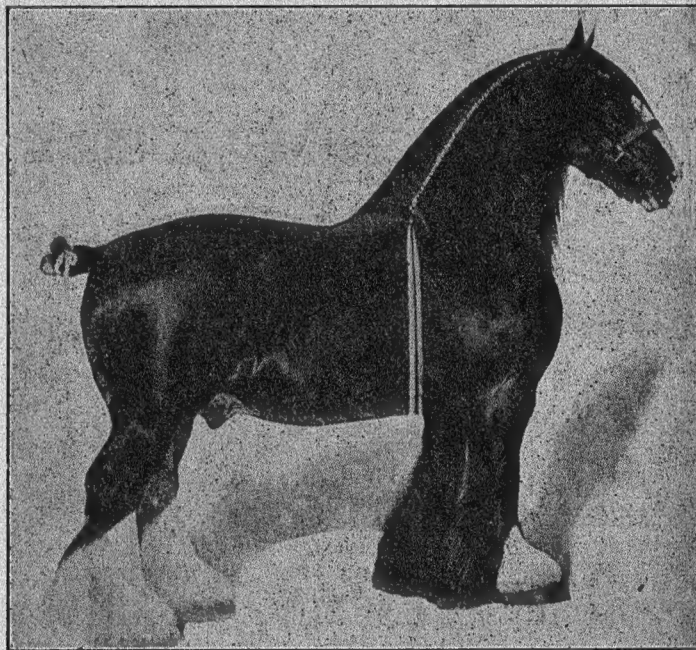
In the reign of Henry VII. mares and stallions were allowed to be bred only under certain restrictions, (an early move in the direction of a Stallion Enrolment Act) and noblemen were obliged to keep stallions for the saddle of a certain standard of size. As far back as 1154 a writer speaks about a sale, outside of one of the gates of the city of London, of draft horses fit for the dray, plow or chariot. Good Queen Bess rode on a stately charger of a heavy type and this class of animal was generally used by the wealthy and nobility for travelling until the advent of coaches. Even after these became fashionable heavy horses were used to draw them, so execrable was the condition of the roads at that period. Later on, crossing between Thoroughbred Stallions and draft mares was resorted to, in order to get the heavy carriage horse, but as late as 1731 Queen Anne had her state coach drawn by long-tailed Shire mares. As to the ability of the Shires to move heavy loads, in 1796 the Sporting Magazine speaks of three tons as the load for a single horse, which shows that the ancestors of the present Shires must have possessed considerable size and draft ability, equal to those of the Shires of today, if we allow for the inferior roads in the earlier times.

#### "The Great Horse"

As evidence of the existence of horse of a heavy type in England, as far back as 1505, the well-known Albert Durer painted a picture of what was known as "The Great Horse." Vandyke, about 1620, painted the Duke of Arenburg on a

The Great Horse," shows copies of pictures of horses painted between 1792 and 1810. These also show good draft character, with hairy legs, mane and tail.

The fact that for many years the Eastern Counties of England and those adjoining them on the West were the principal centres of heavy horse breeding would seem to show that some, at least, of the horses imported from Flanders had been domiciled in those sections, from whence they and their descendants gradually spread through other counties. In



"Dunsmore Combination," 17314. Owned by Thomas Ewart, Dunsmore Home Farm, Rugby, England.

Lincolnshire and the Fen Country were to be found horses with more bone and hair than elsewhere, and, in days gone by, a distinguishing characteristic of the horses in this district was the upper lip on which was long, thick moustache. In Wales this moustache was said to be the result of feeding the horses on gorse or whins, which were run through a crushing machine to break and bruise the sharp points and thus render this coarse and prickly food more palatable. Whether the same cause existed in Lincolnshire cannot now be ascertained.

#### Types of Shires

In the early part of the last century, before steps were taken to form an association to look after the interests of the breed, the types of Shires in different parts of England varied considerably. In some sections, such as in the Eastern Counties they ran more to size and weight, while elsewhere horses of better quality and smaller conformation could be found. In Lincolnshire they were largely black in color, with white markings on head and one or more of the feet and legs white. Other distinctive colors were dark brown and gray. At the present time there are also chestnuts, bays and roans.

In 1878 there was formed the English Cart Horse Society to record pedigrees and issue Stud Books. Six years later the name was altered to the Shire Horse Society which it still bears. Thirty-nine large volumes have now been issued.

# The Shire Horse

*Its Power Revealed in History, Its Hardihood Preserved to Present—By G. de W. Green*

heavy charger and in 1652 Paul Potter's famous painting showed the type of draft horse then to be found. The late Sir Walter Gilbey in his book on

#### The Ideal Shire

A typical Shire stallion should weigh about 1800 to 2000 pounds, stand 16½ to 17 hands high, on short, heavily muscled legs of good flat bone with an abundant supply of soft silky hair on the back of the legs from knees and hocks to pasterns. Knees should be broad, hocks clean and free from puffs or fleshiness, head medium size, wide between the eyes and quite masculine; a slightly Roman nose is not considered objectionable, being indicative of force, but a "dished" or hollow face is so. Eyes should be prominent and clear, expressive of vigor, the throat latch cleanly cut, neck moderately long and well arched on the shoulders, which should be deep and strong and tolerably oblique. The chest should be wide and full, denoting a strong constitution, back short and straight, ribs round and deep, coupling short, hind quarters long, level and well let down into the thighs, which should be especially strong and well muscled. The hind legs from hock to pasterns should descend perpendicularly, cannon bone should be flat, heavy and clean, and the feet wide, tough and prominent at heels. The action should be bold, free and straight. He should have plenty of strength and quality, be of symmetrical

proportions and of a kind and tractable disposition.

A typical brood mare should be long, low and wide, standing on short legs, with well sprung pasterns and strong, open feet, while the bone should be strong and flat. The hair, while abundant, should be fine and silky; the ribs should be well sprung and deep, especially over the heart, and the walk true and level, without any symptoms of rolling. A mare of this kind, though she may not perhaps win in the showing, cannot be excelled as a breeder. A group of such mares in a field with their foals is a sight worth seeing.

#### Shires in Canada

Shire Stallions were imported to Canada from England as early as 1836. In that year a bay horse named Tamworth was brought over by officers of a British regiment and sold to John Rattenburg, Brucefield, Ont. Another imported here was "King Alfred," bred by Sir Geo. Strickland, Yorkshire, which was first taken to the United States in 1829 and afterwards brought to Toronto by a Mr. Davidson in 1847. Other importations mostly of single animals followed. The Canadian Shire Horse Association was organized in 1889, the annual meeting held last February

being the 29th in the history of the Association. The first volume of the Stud Book was issued in 1901, and three in all have been printed to date.

#### Differences in Type

The type of Shire most popular in Canada differs slightly from those seen in the show ring in England. Here more stress is laid on quality, but, at the same time, it should not be at the expense of size and strength. Also, the extreme feather on legs is less sought after, and what hair there is on the legs must be soft and silky. One disadvantage that the Canadian importer is up against when he tries to purchase in England is that so many Shire Studs are owned by wealthy men who hold their horses at too high a price to make importing profitable, and who also buy from their tenants and elsewhere all promising colts with a view to exhibiting them later on themselves. The amount the English breeders pay for animals also tends to keep the prices up. The Clydesdale importer does not experience the same trouble, as the breeding of Clydesdales is largely in the hands of Scottish tenant farmers who sell their animals direct to Canadian importers at a more reasonable figure.

#### Facts and Figures

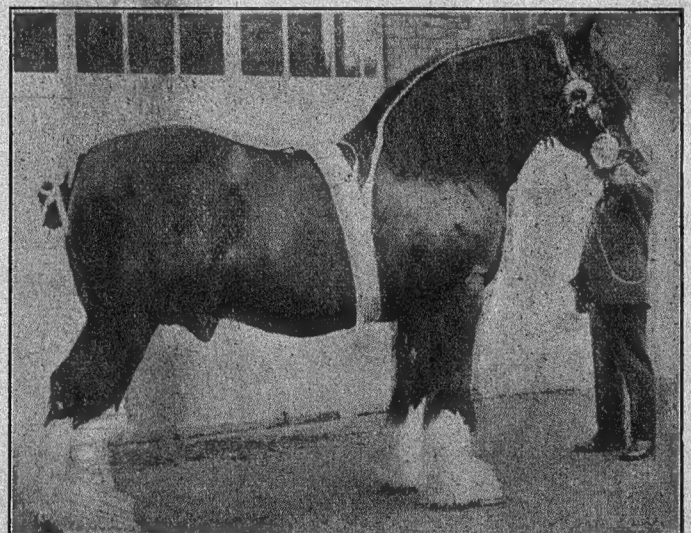
At the well-known Peterborough Repository, in one afternoon of this year \$90,000 worth of Shires changed hands. Mares fetched as high as \$2,500, the average price for proved breeders running from \$1,250 to \$1,500. Stallions sold from \$900 to \$1,500, yearling fillies from \$900 to \$1,000, two-year-old fillies from \$950 to \$1,350, and three-year-old fillies from \$225 to \$2,250.

Notwithstanding the relatively few men employed in breeding and importing Shires to this country as compared with other breeds, this old established breed has held its own well, especially in the West, where owing to the largely increased size of farm implements, harvesters, etc., the demand for them has greatly exceeded the supply, because it has been found that no horses equal the Shires for farm and general haulage work. Had it not been for the war, which has resulted in so many Shires being taken for transportation purposes to the front and elsewhere, there would have been importations made from Great Britain to fill this demand, which has been only partially met by bringing in animals from the United States.

#### Advertising the Breed

For some years past the English Shire Horse Society has been donating cups and medals to be competed for at some of the larger exhibitions in Canada. Both cups and medals were very valuable and much prized by those who were successful in winning them, but I hardly think they served the purpose desired, viz: to advertise and popularize the Shire breed in this Dominion. I made a suggestion to the English Shire Horse Society some years ago that a better way of increasing importations to Canada, which would en-

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A Shire Type Popular in England.



# The Romance of the Fur Traders

## ARTICLE III.

**T**HE union of the Nor'-Westers and the Hudson's Bay Company in 1821 was an event of far-reaching importance which cleared the ground for a period of remarkable growth and enabled the united company to obtain control of the fur trade both east and west of the Rockies. Within 20 years of union the new Hudson's Bay Company had rented the Russian trading rights in Alaska, had opened up the northern interior of British Columbia, and

## *Fur Traders Unite to Extend their Monopoly—They are Finally Compelled to Recognize the Superior Rights of Settlement—By D. C. Harvey*

en route to Edmonton and Norway House. Three years later Ft. Langley was built on the Fraser as a centre of trade with the Indians of the north-west coast, but American competition led them

California. Here, after some difficulty with the Governor of Mexico, arrangements were made for the establishment of a trading centre at San Francisco, but the venture did not prove profitable and the post was abandoned on the eve of the Oregon boundary dispute.

### First Beginnings of Agriculture

In the meantime Ft. Vancouver had become the centre of an unpopular agricultural industry. Agriculture had been commenced on a small scale to supply grain and cattle for the Russians as the expense of bringing these commodities around Cape Horn or overland by the trade route from Hudson Bay would have been too great. But the company soon found that the supply exceeded the demand and that the farmers were dabbling in furs. At first it thought that the clash of interests might be avoided by separating agriculture from business, and to this end the Puget Sound Agricultural Society was formed under Hudson's Bay officers. Unfortunately, American settlers crowded in, the Oregon boundary dispute arose, and when all the territory south of the 49th parallel fell to the United States, settlers in the agricultural company deserted it for the free land offered by the new state and the scheme became a failure, though it had shown to the world the agricultural possibilities of Oregon.

The loss of Ft. Vancouver had been seen early and in 1843 Ft. Victoria on

monopoly, leading to its ultimate surrender.

As its experiences in Oregon taught the company that colonization could not be prevented it decided not to oppose it, but to get control of it, and then its limits could be regulated in the interests of trade. Accordingly, it approached the British Government, offering to colonize all the territories in North America, but recognizing later that the reports of strife between the company and opponents of monopoly in the Red River settlement had done much to arouse suspicion in regard to its offer, it restricted the proposal to the territory west of the Rockies or even to Vancouver Island.

Gladstone opposed the concession of Vancouver Island, but the grant was made on the old ground that no other company was so strong or so well organized or had so much experience on the spot. In 1849 it was agreed that the Island and its royalties should be given to the company for the nominal rental of 7s. a year. The company was to send out a colony of British subjects within five years, to sell the lands at a reasonable price, and to apply the proceeds to public improvements. It was to make a report on its work every two years and if a satisfactory settlement was not made within five years the grant was to be revoked. Even under satisfactory conditions the government reserved the right to recover the Island upon expiry of its lease, on the payment of the company's actual outlay for colonization purposes.

### The Company Discourages Settlement

But it soon became clear to all concerned that the company's real aim was to discourage colonization. When free land was being offered in Oregon it charged the settler one pound an acre in Vancouver Island and further insisted that each man who purchased 100 acres should bring out at his own expense three families or six settlers. In this way the company was shifting the burden and cost of settlement unto the prospective immigrants, with obvious and disastrous results. At the end of its five years not more than 500 acres were under cultivation, and of these all but 40 were cultivated by employees of the company.

Further, no provision had been made for the administration of justice that would gain the confidence of the settler. The Chief Justice was a retired linen draper, a brother-in-law of James Douglas, who himself was both Governor of the colony and Chief Factor for the company.

In the matter of trade, even when furs were not concerned, no competition was allowed. One, Cooper, a Scotchman, had brought out a vessel in 1851 to carry cranberries from the Fraser River Indians to San Francisco, but Douglas ordered his agents to buy up all the cranberries within reach at a prohibitive price and Cooper was put out of business immediately.

Complaints poured in upon the colonial office continually, and in 1857 the British House of Commons appointed a committee to investigate the methods of the monopolists. The committee did its work well and reported that the population of Vancouver Island had decreased

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A View of the Interior of Old Fort Garry on the Site of Winnipeg.

had made arrangements with the Governor of Mexico for the establishment of a trading post at San Francisco. But at the very height of its power it had difficulties with American settlers in Oregon, with British settlers in Assiniboia, and finally had to surrender its monopoly and political rights to the Imperial Government which transferred them to Canada.

After the strife in the Red River Settlement had convinced both the Nor'-Westers and the gentlemen of the Hudson's Bay Company that rivalry was a mistake and co-operation the only way to save both parties from bankruptcy, they agreed to unite on a basis of equality, furnishing equal capital, sharing equally in profit or loss and selecting their factors from the two old companies, alternately. For purposes of trade and government the territory under control of the united company was divided into four departments: Montreal, the Southern, the Western and the Northern. The Department of Montreal supervised the trade in the Canadas and South-eastern Labrador; the Southern Department controlled the remaining territory east of James Bay; the Western Department comprised all the Pacific Slope; and the Northern Department included all that vast area between Hudson Bay and the Rockies, the Arctic Ocean and the American Boundary.

Each department had a council composed of chief factors and leading chief traders whose duties were to make rules for the regulation of trade, and make all arrangements in regard to outfits and business. Over all departments was a local governor in addition to the governor in London.

In the Northern Department the council met chiefly at Norway House, but also at York Factory and the Red River Settlement, and Ft. William, the great emporium of the former North-West Company, was shorn of its ancient glory. The headquarters of the Western Department were at Ft. Vancouver, until the Oregon Boundary Treaty placed it within American territory when the company established itself at Ft. Victoria, on Vancouver Island.

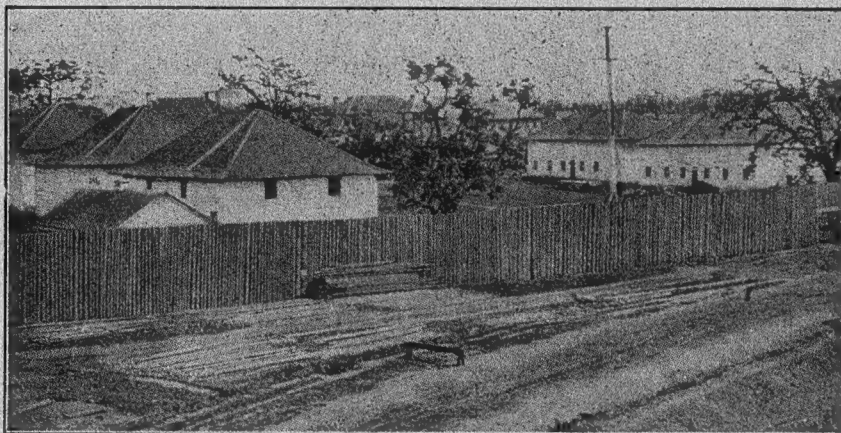
### Trading Activities on the Pacific Coast

Prior to 1830 the Hudson's Bay Company had done little to establish itself on the Pacific Slope. The Nor'-Westers, it is true, had blazed a trail to the sea a decade before union, but after the war of 1812 little had been done. Now, the company decides to exploit the resources of the entire coast, to bring the ocean itself under tribute by reaching out as far as the Sandwich Islands, and also to open up trade with the Russians on the north and the Mexicans on the south.

In 1824 the territory between the Fraser and the Columbia had been examined and Ft. Colville built on the Upper Columbia, in the following year, as a stopping place for the fur-brigade

to establish Ft. Simpson at the mouth of the Naas, connecting it with Ft. Langley by a system of intermediate posts.

By pushing northward to meet American competition the company came into conflict with the Russians who had long been pioneers on the North-west Pacific and had built up an important trade as



The Old Port of Hudson's Bay Company at Victoria, B.C.

far south as Prince of Wales Island. In 1825 the British Government had made a convention with Russia whereby the subjects of either nation were free to trade with the natives at any point not already occupied by Europeans. A strip of the Pacific Coast as far south as Prince of Wales Island was to be regarded as Russian, but the British were to have access to the interior by the mouths of the rivers flowing through the strip.

When the company's traders attempted to enter one of these river mouths in 1834 the Russians held them up until the matter was investigated by a commission. As a result of its report the shore reservation, now known as the Panhandle, was leased by Russia to the Hudson's Bay Company for 2,000 otter skins a year. The company also agreed to supply provisions for the Russian posts farther north, and the arrangements as a whole were so satisfactory that they were frequently renewed.

At the same time the company sent its agents into what is now the Northern Interior of British Columbia and they explored the inhospitable regions of the Upper Liard and the Yukon. The difficulties and achievements of Robert Campbell in this regard make him worthy to rank with Mackenzie, Fraser and Thompson, for he gave to geography and trade an immense territory hitherto unknown, in the exploration of which he traversed more than 3,000 cold, weary and dangerous miles.

Having leased the Russian territory on the coast and invaded its hinterland, the company now turned southward to

Vancouver Island had been chosen as the future headquarters of the company in the Western Department. The change of capitals meant a change of route and the traders from Norway House now followed the valley of the Fraser instead of the Columbia. The change also caused the company to embark upon a colonizing scheme which was destined, together with the Red River colony, to rise up in judgment against the principle of



Blood Indian Squaws, with their Papooses, on the Trail.



# Manitoba Grain Growers

## Surplus Year Books

**T**HE supply of the 1918 Year Book is almost completely exhausted. If any local secretary should happen to have a few copies left over, the Central office would be glad if they could be forwarded for use at 306 Bank of Hamilton, Winnipeg. Postage or express on copies which are in good condition will be paid. Kindly look around and see if you can help out in this matter.

## As at December 31st

The special efforts made during the past two months to secure adequate statistical returns from all branches have issued up to the present (Tuesday afternoon, December 31), in a situation very much more satisfactory than that of a year ago today. It is recognized that local workers have been unusually handicapped by the health situation, and have found it difficult in many cases to get their work in presentable form, and, doubtless in many cases, rather than send in returns which were meagre and inadequate, they have been held over till some improvement might be made.

Up-to-date 102 local associations have filled in and returned the forms sent out for their reports. Forty-three associations have reported their annual meetings and the election of their officers for 1919. Of those whose reports are in, five associations report memberships of over 100, as follows: Morris, 132; Strathclair, 123; Forrest, 121; Ninga, 107; and Birnie, 101. Twenty associations report memberships of 50 or over, as follows: Gilbert Plains, 94; Edwin, 91; Gladstone, 87; Hartney, 85; Bradwardine, 83; Bagot, 81; Brookdale, 75; Cypress River, 75; Little Souris, 72; Minto, 70; Otterburne, 70; Elm Creek, 70; Erickson, 68; Winkler, 67; Kelwood, 65; Keyes, 60; Boissevain, 59; Elgin, 59; Lavinia, 50; Rounthwaite, 50. Brookdale has the unique distinction of having twice as many women in the local association as men. Comparing the reports now in hand with the reports of the same associations for 1917, there is a straight increase during the year of 964 members. This is not a matter of guess work or speculation. It is an actual increase of paid-up membership, and whatever other branches may have gained or lost these 100 associations have it to their credit that they have added 964 members to our strength in the province.

As examples of conspicuously successful local effort note should be made of such cases as the following: Gladstone, where the 1917 membership (22) was practically multiplied by four in 1918, the total now standing at 87. Edwin, which began the year with 42 and closed with 91. Cromer, which moved from 21 to 44. Dunstan, which doubled its last year's membership of 17. Erickson, which organized during the year and ran up to 68. Kelwood, which had no report in 1917, but closed 1918 with 65 members. Keyes, which ran up from 39 to 60. Morris, which in 1917 had 126 members and in 1918 surpassed that record by adding 6 more. Strathclair which added 17 to their former membership of 106, and Birnie which increased its total of 73 to 101. In a majority of these cases the advance secured was largely the result of effort within the community itself rather than from the organized campaign of the year. In a year such as 1918 has been such achievements are a splendid testimony to loyal and efficient work being done by local boards and individuals.

Without being in any degree pessimistic it must be said that the figures as available so far, show that more aggressive and progressive work must be undertaken immediately. While good work has been done in many neighborhoods, there are many, very many, in which the cause has lost ground very seriously, and the provincial total is a mere fragment of what it should be. It is "up to us."

## Arden Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the Arden Grain Growers' was held on December 14, and resulted in the re-election of

## Conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers Association by the Secretary

W. R. Wood, 306 Bank of Hamilton Bldg., Winnipeg

the 1918 officers. This association has 63 members and is looking forward to bringing its total up to 100. Full reports of the business and general work of the association were presented. Business to the amount of some \$21,000 was done during the year with a saving to the participants of about \$1,800. Commodities handled included four cars of oats, two cars of screenings, ten cars of coal, one car of posts, one car of apples, 17,000 pounds of twine and a quantity of salt. The cost of handling figured out at slightly over nine-tenths of one per cent. A surplus of about \$700 has been accumulated which may later be invested in building a warehouse for merchandise. Complimentary resolutions were passed expressing appreciation of the work of the officers and directors. A pleasant incident was the passing of a resolution expressing appreciation of the cordial relations existing between the association and the manager of the local bank. This was accompanied by an instruction to the secretary to forward with the resolution to the banker a substantial turkey for Christmas. Arden will be worth watching in 1919.

## The Year End at Forrest

The following full report of the annual meeting of the Forrest local association, is given place on the Manitoba page in the hope that it may act as a stimulus toward raising the standard of annual meetings generally. Forrest makes no claim to perfection, but the systematic way in which its work is handled sets an example that might profitably be followed elsewhere. It is suggested that local officials would do well to file this for reference when taking up the duty of preparing their next annual meeting:—

Forrest local association held its annual meeting on December 24, having a large turn-out and a very successful meeting. Reports were submitted covering all the various activities of the association for the past year. The reports were discussed quite freely and suggestions were made for improvement for next year. The report of the Women's Section was particularly encouraging, their efforts having done

much to create sentiment favorable to the Grain Growers' movement in the neighborhood.

Following the business R. McKenzie addressed the meeting, pointing out the necessity for complete organization in order that the farming interests may secure just treatment in the readjustment of conditions following the great war. Rev. Mr. Leith also addressed the meeting, suggesting many reasons why people should study economic questions and learn to do their own thinking about public business.

In order to indicate the nature and scope of the activities undertaken during the year the auditor's and the secretary's reports are subjoined and are shown by the tables on this page:—

## Secretary's Report

We have arrived at another milestone in the history of our association, and in submitting to you my annual report as secretary-treasurer for the year just closing, I think we have much reason to feel gratified at the success of the year's operations, although this is the first time in our history we are facing a decrease in our membership list and a deficit in our cash account, yet in many ways the year has been one of advancement and profit. The general interest in the work of our association has been well maintained, and I think to some degree intensified. The effect on the social life of the community has been beneficial, and we have now arrived at the place where the responsibilities of this association as a factor in the social and educational activities of the community is such as to demand your careful consideration at this time.

During the last two months we have had to remain inactive because of the epidemic of influenza, but now we can reasonably expect an improvement in this respect and prepare for our winter's work.

During the year, 12 regular business meetings were held with an average attendance of 27. Two social gatherings and a debate was held during the year over the national effort to destroy augured our first banquet to the members of this association. Everyone voted this a huge success and the opinion was freely expressed that this

## AUDITOR'S REPORT

### Receipts and Expenditures of Forrest Local

	Rec.	Exp.
Balance on hand from 1917	\$ 98.76	\$
Membership dues, 1918	158.25	
Halifax Relief Fund	62.00	\$ 62.00
Community Stable Fund	446.50	432.50
Co-operative Buying Account	24,014.36	23,966.18
Stamps, Stationery, Printing and Express		16.80
Interest on notes and over drafts		13.32
Permits for Hay		34.00
Expenses delegates to buy Hay		10.00
Long Distance Telephones and Telegraphs		13.27
Rent of Hall		27.00
Rent of Telephone		25.00
Membership dues—Central office		90.75
Membership dues—District office		9.00
Sundries—Picnic Expenses, \$17.50; Pool Rate, \$9.00; Freight on Lumber, \$1.62; Inspection of Scales, \$4.00		32.12
Secretary-Treasurer's Salary, 1918		100.00
Debit Balance, December 20	52.07	
	\$24,831.94	\$24,831.94

### Co-operative Business at Forrest

No. Cars	Commodity	S. P.	C. P.	Profit	Loss
4	Seed Oats	\$8,716.18	\$8,747.02		\$30.84
8	Souris Coal	1,667.90	1,642.32	\$25.58	
4	Furnace Coal (Lethbridge)	1,621.15	1,623.75		2.60
5	Stove Coal	1,439.17	1,428.26	10.91	
2	Fence Posts	594.00	575.59	18.41	
1	Twine	4,570.80	4,555.93	14.87	
1	Apples	1,909.45	1,900.00	9.45	
1	Flour and Feed	1,380.00	1,375.45	4.55	
2	Scrap Iron	772.00	772.00		
3	Hay	840.11	837.11	3.00	
	200 bus. Potatoes	253.80	260.00		6.20
	200 lbs. Fish	249.80	248.75	1.05	
31		\$24,014.36	\$23,966.18	\$48.18	\$39.64

Net Balance Profit, \$48.18

should be made an annual event. On July 4 we held our annual picnic but owing to bad weather it was not as largely attended as we had hoped for. In all these functions we had the hearty co-operation and assistance of the members of the Women's Section and the success attained was largely due to their untiring efforts. The section has at all times exercised a marked influence in the community in promoting an atmosphere favorable to the successful carrying on of the Grain Growers' Movement. This report would not be complete if I did not as secretary, express and record our sincere appreciation of their effective co-operation. Their secretary, I think is prepared to submit to you a statement of their activities for the past year.

A brief review of our membership list might be interesting. We have this year 90 paid-up members as against 108 last year. The ladies have surpassed us in this respect as they have maintained their full membership of last year, a total of 31. Twenty-seven of our last year's members have not renewed for the present year, but we have secured nine new members, leaving a net loss of 18 members. Of those who have not renewed for the year, eight have left the community, two have joined a neighboring association, and one has passed to the Great Beyond. This leaves 16 who have neglected renewing for the present year.

Your auditor has given a report of the business transacted during the year, so it is not necessary for me to go into details, but a few general remarks in this connection may not be amiss. The volume of business handled for 1918 has fallen off somewhat compared with 1917. A decrease from \$33,000 to \$24,000 for this year, but the large volume of business of 1917 was brought about largely by the bringing in of five cars of seed wheat valued at nearly \$12,000. Then this year we were unable to handle hard coal as against three cars last year, a further loss of business amounting to slightly over \$1,000. As compared with our average yearly business since organizing the year shows up very favorably. The saving effected to the community has been considerable and has made our efforts well worth while.

The ensuing year is likely to be one of particular importance to all Grain Growers. The great world war has been brought to a successful conclusion, we are now entering the period of reconstruction. We see the large corporate interests in the country, marshalling their forces and entrenching themselves for the struggle, which we are sure to have to face in the readjusting of the methods of taxation which will have to be made in order to meet the huge obligations of government brought about by war condition. If the farming interests are to be safe-guarded during this readjustment, we will have to bestir ourselves and perfect our organization to the greatest possible degree. An effort should be made to get every farmer and every farm woman in our community into our association, and a study of economic problems, if inaugurated should bring results of inestimable value.

In conclusion I should like to express my sincere thanks for the assistance and goodwill you have at all times extended to me as secretary, and I could not bespeak more for my successor than that you extend to him the same hearty co-operation.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

D. G. McKenzie, secretary.

The association faces the new year with every prospect of continuing its successful activities. It has won a secure place in the estimation of the whole community, and there is every reason to believe that the interest in its work is steadily growing. May the year 1919 be for Forrest and for the movement at large the best year yet.

Manhood suffrage means manhood first and suffrage afterwards—a thousand times nothing is still nothing, and if the individual man cannot govern himself then a thousand men, who cannot govern themselves fail to make a self-governing community.—Lyman Abbott.



# United Farmers of Alberta

## Farm Bookkeeping

The Central office has received the following from the Superintendent of Demonstration Farms for Alberta:—

"I notice in The Grain Growers' Guide, a recent request by you for information regarding Farm Accounting. In connection with our cost accounting work for the department, I have considered it advisable to get all the information possible on the subject, and have looked through several systems. The following is a list of them: 'Farm Bookkeeping,' by P. L. McNeal, published by the Department of Agriculture, Edmonton; 'Farmers' Account Book,' issued by the Commission of Conservation, Canada; 'Farm Bookkeeping and Accounts,' published by Saskatchewan Wholesale Stationers, Saskatoon.

'Forms can be purchased for about \$5.00; Text Book, 85 cents; 'Newman Bates System of Farm Bookkeeping,' H. S. Bates, Bank St., Ottawa, \$5.00. 'Bonner Farm Cost System,' Bonner & Co., Toledo, Ohio, \$1.50. There is a very good chapter on the subject in 'Farm Management,' by Warren, published by McMillan & Co.

'The first two are very simple systems, starting with the inventories, keeping of the incoming and outgoing cash, and finishing with inventories, the difference between the beginning and the end of the year being either profit or loss. The 'Newman Bates' strikes me as being very good, but is more elaborate than the other two, and for the majority of farmers simplicity is very necessary, as for a long period of the year they are almost too busy to attend to details of accounting.

'There is one part of Warren's chapter which I think is worth quoting in connection with the above subject, it is, 'It does not matter if some small errors do occur. In fact it is attempts to find insignificant errors that often disgusts persons with the whole question of accounting.' For an accountant this is rank heresy, but for a farmer I think it is very good advice."

## U.F.A. and Politics

The U.F.A. has been organized on industrial lines. By mutual arrangement, politics is banned from the organization; and, as a result, men of all types of political belief belong to the movement. They can thus co-operate without friction, and accomplish a great deal to benefit the farming industry, while if they took up politics, being divided in political opinion, the wreck of the U.F.A. would be the inevitable result. This is seen by Mr. Dunham, and by Mr. Wood and others, and they are wise to keep the movement to the main object of its coming into being.—Alberta Non-Partisan, Dec. 4, 1918.

## Farmers' Strike

The following appears in a Saskatchewan publication regarding the resolution passed by the Lawrence local of the U.F.A., suggesting the farmers should strike if the government persists in refusing to remove the duty from farm machinery:—

"Spanish Flu" is apparently not the only thing which is infectious, judging by the Lawrence local of the United Farmers of Alberta. According to a resolution adopted they have imbibed the "strike" microbe which appears to be very prevalent all over Canada at the present time, and is almost as much so as the "flu."

H. L. Johnson, of Briercrest, in sending us the clipping writes: "It seems to me if the government is going to assist the farmers of Western Canada in the interest of agriculture they would help to reduce prices on the things that the farmer must have, instead of upholding the manufacturers which is a great handicap to the farmers. So I hope this great body of organized farmers strike, until they get their just rights."

## This Shows Progress

At a meeting of Rolling Green local held recently, a fitting tribute was paid to one of the members, F. H. Fowler, who is leaving the district to make his future home in B.C. Mr. Fowler has been an active worker in the local since its inception, and it was felt that the

Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by the Secretary

H. Higginbotham, Calgary, Alta.

progress which they have made has been largely due to his efforts. The members, of whom a large gathering were present, unanimously passed a resolution expressing their appreciation of his services and the high esteem in which he was held by the local. They also presented him with a Life Membership in the association, and wished both he and his wife every possible success in their new home.

The members of this local are the proud possessors of their own U.F.A. Hall, the lumber and other material having been paid for by the proceeds of dances and other entertainments, and the labor given gratis by the members. The hall measures 68x38, and has an excellent maple hardwood floor and is clear of debt. A dance was given in same recently for Mr. Fowler and family. The local is shipping livestock through the U.G.G. and has also purchased oats and hay through the same firm, with very satisfactory results.

## A Polite Reminder

Will Rogers, the genial secretary of the Shepard local, in sending out notices for their annual meeting, says: "One matter I would like to draw your attention to: at present a large number of our members are in arrears, and if you happen to be one of them don't

"Our new hall is to open on New Year's eve, with an entertainment and chicken supper by the ladies of our U.F.W.A., who, though few in number, when it comes to 'accomplishing' these farm women 'get there.'"

## Speculators' Hand

Phillip H. Wedderburn, newly appointed secretary of the Harvest Vale local, reports that at their last meeting the resolutions from the various locals for submission to the convention were discussed. Three resolutions were then drafted and forwarded to Central for the convention. In the course of his letter, Mr. Wedderburn remarks: "We only have a few members, as this part is sparsely populated on account of the immense amount of vacant land held by speculators, but we are an enthusiastic bunch and endeavoring to rope in every farmer in the district."

## Sunset Loses Secretary

A large company gathered at the home of J. A. Anderson, on December 13, to make a presentation to Messrs. Peachy Bros. and bid them farewell as they are leaving the district for the coast. Mr. Anderson, in a few ably-expressed words, presented Messrs. Fred and Frank Peachy with silver cigarette cases, each suitably engraved. Frank Peachy has been president of Sunset local of the U.F.A. for the past year, and Fred Peachy has been the able secretary since the local organized. The Peachy Brothers have always taken a leading part in all movements

## CONVENTION REMINDERS:

Dates: January 21-24.

Place: Edmonton.

Convention Hall: First Presbyterian Church, 105th Street.

Opens: 9.30 a.m. (sharp), Tuesday morning, January 21.

No Convention rates this year.

Don't bother about standard certificates—railways will not honor them.

Get a round-trip ticket.

Locals are entitled to one delegate for every ten paid-up members.

The books at the Central office must show the receipt of \$1.00 for every paid-up member.

Be sure and get your credential certificate properly made out and signed before leaving home.

On arrival at the Convention Hall go to the Secretary's Office and present your credentials.

If your round trip fare is less than the pool rate you will require to deposit the difference with the secretary on registering.

It is estimated that the pool rate for this Convention will be \$16.

If your round trip fare exceeds \$16 you will simply register and receive your badge. Your refund will be made when all delegates have registered and the pool rate definitely adjusted.

Don't forget to get receipts for the fare paid.

forget to slip a \$2.00 bill in your pocket before starting for the meeting. When you arrive there your secretary will be pleased to relieve you of same and save you the trouble packing it home."

## May Amalgamate

H. S. Teskey, secretary Ridgeway local, Carmangay, writes:—

"The annual report of the Ridgeway local, enclosed, will not look entirely satisfactory to you. For the second time this local has died a natural death through lack of interest in the organization. Perhaps the officers are responsible for failing to arouse enthusiasm, but one cannot appreciate that task without knowing the conditions under which we are working.

We are contemplating amalgamating with the Plainfield local, which is suffering from the same disease, and so form a fair size local.

## Peace River News

C. R. Field, Kinuso, Alta., writes:—

"Our recent meeting, the first since the 'flu,' was a very interesting one. Several important subjects were taken up, such as arranging to be well represented at the annual convention, building a rural telephone, getting a station agent, plans for time and place of meeting of the local board, that the best results may be obtained at our regular meetings, local improvement and arrangement for a thorough schooling in the whole farmers' movement.

for the welfare of our community, and will be missed by their many friends and members of the Sunset local, and members of the local wish them many happy days, and that they may prosper wherever they may go.—E. C. P. Wiffin, Sec.-Treas.

## President Wood Speaks

The annual meeting of the Springbank local of the U.F.A. was held on Monday, December 16. There was an excellent attendance and a large number of visitors including members of the Elbow River. The officers of the association were re-elected by acclamation as follows: A. O. Anderson, president; H. H. Longway, vice-president; W. R. Johnston, secretary-treasurer.

Addresses were also given by President Wood and H. Higginbotham, general secretary of the U.F.A. Mr. Wood's able address was listened to with very careful attention. Good progress has been made by this local during the year, the local having now upwards of 20 paid-up members.

## Brutus Getting Results

S. S. Boyd, of Brutus local, reports that the local held three dances during the past year. At the municipal elections last December they succeeded in getting one of their directors on the council, and are well satisfied with the results, particularly as shown by the good work done on the roads. A resolution was passed to the effect that each house-holder in the district should pay

## "EASTLAKE" TANK HEATER

Designed to heat water quickly in any kind of tank

The "EASTLAKE" Tank Heater gives a quick, hot fire—burns almost anything. Draft flue and grate lift out in one piece.

Fastens securely to the bottom of any metal or wooden tank.

The "EASTLAKE" is a low-priced, general-purpose heater made for long, steady service.

Write for prices and illustrated Catalogue T, showing all kinds of tanks.

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## London Cement Drain Tile Machine

Makes all sizes from 3 to 12 inches. Price with one size \$250. Cement Drain Tile are here to stay. Large profits in the business. If interested send for Catalog No. 2.

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## FISH FRESH-FROZEN LAKE FISH

Now is the time to arrange for your winter supply.

Direct from the lakes to you.

Send for Price List

We invite enquiries from local U.F.A. associations.

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Two-thirds of the Oat samples we have tested show frost. Good seed scarcest in years. Get the facts of the situation in our condensed catalogue and price list of farm seeds; thoroughly cleaned; rigidly tested for germination; shipped subject to your approval. Investigate MAXO, SUPO and WING BRANDS, each sold on its merits and priced accordingly.

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We don't ask you to pay us a cent until you have used this wonderful modern white light in your own home ten days, then you may return it at our expense if not perfectly satisfied. We want to prove to you that it makes an ordinary oil lamp look like a candle; beats electric, gasoline or acetylene. Passed by Insurance Underwriters. Children handle easily. Tests by Government and 35 leading Universities show that the new ALADDIN

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have a special introductory offer to make, under which one lamp is given free. Write quick for our 10-Day Free Trial Offer and learn how to get one free, all charges prepaid.

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Our trial delivery plan makes it easy. No previous experience necessary. Practically every farm home and small town home will buy after trying. One farmer who had never sold anything in his life before writes: "I sold 51 the first seven days." Christensen says: "I have never seen an article that sells so easily." Norring, Ia., says: "92% of homes visited bought." Phillips says: "Every customer becomes a friend and booster." Kemerling says: "No flowery talk necessary. Bells itself." Thousands who are coming money endorse the ALADDIN just as strongly. NO MONEY IN ADVANCE. We furnish stock to get started. Sample sent prepaid for 10 days' free trial and given absolutely without cost when you become a distributor. Ask for our distributor's plan. State occupation, age, whether you have rig or auto; whether you can work spare time or steady; when cash start; townships most convenient for you to work in.

## Montreal Daily Star.

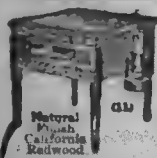
MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1919

### WHAT SOLDIERS WANT.

A suggestion to those who are sending gifts to soldiers overseas comes from Lt. Col. (Canon) Frederick George Scott, Senior Chaplain of the First Division, in a cable received by friends in Montreal. He says "The men want playing cards and chewing tobacco."



"Ever-lastingly Good"



### 130-Egg Incubator and Brooder for \$17.50

If ordered together we send both machines for only \$17.50 and we pay all freight and duty charges to any R. R. station in Canada. We have branch warehouses in Winnipeg, Man., and Toronto, Ont. Orders shipped from nearest warehouse to your R. R. station. Hot water, double walls, dead-air space between, double glass doors, copper tanks and boilers, self-regulating. Nursery under egg tray. Especially adapted to Canadian climate. Incubator and Brooder shipped complete with thermometers, lamps, egg testers—ready to use when you get them. Ten year guarantee—30 days trial. Incubators finished in natural colors showing the high grade California Redwood lumber used—not painted to cover inferior material. If you will compare our machines with others, we feel sure of your order. Don't buy until you do this—you'll save money—it pays to investigate before you buy. Remember our price of \$17.50 is for both incubator and brooder and covers freight and duty charges. Send for FREE catalog today, or send in your order and save time.

Write us today. Don't delay. WISCONSIN INCUBATOR CO., Box 230 Racine, Wis., U. S. A.

## ARTISTIC TAXIDERMY

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The simple, powerful Gilson Engine—dominant in quality and service, is made in Canada, and distributed direct by the manufacturers. 25% to 50% surplus power over rating. Made in all sizes for all purposes.

Write us TO-DAY for particulars of this "Help the Allies" Grinding Outfit and special proposition.

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the local postmaster \$2.00 per year, so that the post-office might be kept open. Otherwise the farmers in the district would have to go a distance of 20 miles to the nearest town for their mail.

### U.F.A. Briefs

M. E. Nicol, secretary of the Darwell local, says their local is not quite as active as it might be, but they are hoping to get in some new members, and that the introduction of some fresh blood will quicken the life of their association.

At the last meeting of the Leopoldville local, C. Archibald was elected president, and W. E. Odell, vice-president. It was decided to ask the president to represent the local at the convention, and failing him, the vice-president.

A correspondent, signing himself E. F. H., writes the Central office:—

"I have just read 'Deep Furrows' with much satisfaction. Tell the author he did well with his bulls, but to get a tractor and plow clear out to the end of the land. The weeds are taller and soil richer the farther up he goes."

The four U.F.A. locals in the Sedgewick district have combined to form the Sedgewick-Loughheed Shipping Association. Four cars of livestock have been shipped with satisfactory results.

Those of our members who still have the Christmas issue of The Guide, if they have not already done so, should read the articles on the Saskatchewan and Manitoba Grain Growers' Association pages, dealing with the work of the local secretary. These articles tell why so many local secretaries get tired of the work, and quit the job.

Turner Askew, secretary of the Silver Willow local reports that the local gave an entertainment and Christmas tree to try and stir up interest.

Membership dues are coming in better during December. The first week of the month yielded 350 members as compared with 250 in the first week in December, last year.

Seven or eight carloads of potatoes have been shipped into Wainwright, of which the local U.F.A. has taken two cars.

Gleichen local has been meeting every week recently—some activity.

Matters taken up at the last meeting of the Progress local were Government Seed Grain and election of officers. The secretary reports difficulty in collecting membership dues owing to the poor crops for the past two years in that district.

Members of Sullivan Lake local are contemplating buying their groceries co-operatively through the local, the secretary being instructed to write to some of the city firms for quotations on same.

O. G. Craig has recently been appointed secretary of Cheadle local. This local has not been very active for some time, but judging from the letter received from Mr. Craig, it will not be his fault if they do not make good progress in the future.

Eighty-four new locals of the U.F.A. were organized during 1918.

Allan Mercer, secretary of the Clairmont local, reports that they are sending 13 delegates to the Annual Convention.

William Comley, president of the Jarow local of the U.F.A., states that the local has contributed upwards of \$1,600 for Red Cross purposes.

O. R. Field, manager of the Swan River Co-operative Trading Association, Limited, reports that their U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. hall will be ready early in the New Year.

Over \$13,000 worth of cattle have been shipped during the past year by the Dunstable local—an increase of over \$8,000 over last year. The last shipment was made up from the territory between Edmonton and Dunstable and about 40 miles beyond Dunstable.



# Saskatchewan Grain Growers

## Four Schools of Thought

**P**ROBABLY all are agreed that the first essential of success is a program which will appeal strongly to all farmers. Before thinking men will support an organization, they naturally ask two questions about it. First, what is the aim of the organization? Second, will it likely accomplish its aim? The association leaders assume that the aim of the farmers' movement is well known. But is it?

How many farmers have read the Farmers' Platform, or, having read it, how many understand it? And of those who understand it, how many believe that the reforms therein outlined can be effected? It is clear that a great deal of educational work must be done in applying the principles of the movement to the definite things which the average man believes are practical and worth while.

The Canadian Council of Agriculture has just been engaged in amending the platform and restating its principles in the light of recent developments. It is now up to the members to study this document, and apply it. The first condition is that it should be read and understood. Having become acquainted with it, the next question is, what are they going to do about it?

### Training Members

Those who have definite ideas as to how to apply the principles of the association may be divided into four classes. One class believes, and the members of this class seem to be increasing rapidly, that the time has come for definite political action. They argue that the association should now devote its energies to the securing of those laws which have been asked for with only a small degree of success. They say that the farmers will never secure a square deal until they are thoroughly organized and vote together in their common interests.

Another class takes the position that it is not worth while to bother with politics, but the organization should limit its activities to co-operative business. They call attention to similar movements which have been wrecked on political rocks, and counsel to steer clear of such dangers. While they are willing to have a platform, that all may know what the principles are, they do not want to run any risk of becoming a new political party.

The third class feels that education is the sole remedy. The members of this class have little faith in accomplishing much in this generation. They propose turning the organization into a school for training its members, without very much reference to the work now in hand. They differ from the other two classes not so much in the end to be gained, but in the method of attaining it.

Still another class feels that the remedy is in organization and co-operation and that working together is the most important thing. They say that it is not possible for all to agree in advance on just what ought to be done, but all should be willing to cast in their lot together. They would increase the association's activities along approved lines. The main thing, they say, is to get the farmers to unite in order to better carry out their mutual interests and responsibilities, and thus develop a class consciousness and a fine feeling of brotherhood. The principal characteristic of this class is a splendid spirit of loyalty, which gives encouragement for the success of the highest ideals.

The writer believes that it is the duty of the central to understand the views held by each of these schools of thought; and then to work out a policy which will harmonize them. It is also the duty of officers and leaders to interpret the views of the rank and file as expressed in convention and otherwise, and to conduct the association in accordance therewith. There is constant need of interchange of views among the various locals and the central.

### Need Own Publication

One remedy proposed is that some better means should be devised for acquainting members with the actual policies and program of the association. By means of circular letters and special pages in The Guide and various Saskatchewan newspapers, the central is keeping the secretaries and some of the members informed at present, but there

Conducted Officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary

J. B. Musselman, Regina Sask.

is no question that the association needs a publication of its own, which will go at least monthly into the homes of all members. Considering the importance of all issues which are now at stake it is more urgent than ever that members should understand the fight which their organization is making in the interests of the new democracy. If this fight is to be successful, more farmers must be aroused to take their full parts in it. Then, too, the members must be kept better informed about the various activities of their association. Under former arrangements, many have belonged for a year or two or even longer, without understanding much about the association's most important activities. They never had a real opportunity to become informed. By some means this must be changed.

There is constant need for frequent statements of the definite objects for which the association is working. The members would like to know just what is being attempted, as well as what is accomplished. It is only when they are frequently consulted they feel their responsibility for their own organization, and that they can work together in the best way to secure results. It is also urged that there is need for more concentration on essentials; that there is a tendency to spread out too much; that better results would be secured by applying our energies more definitely to the policies approved by the majority. While most members will agree with this criticism, it is not easy to obtain a unanimous decision as to what lines of activity should have the right of way.

### Co-operation is the Big Idea

Undoubtedly the big idea behind the movement is best expressed by the word co-operation. The farmers are organizing in order to work together. They recognize that they can accomplish but little as individuals, while they can develop the full strength of their class if they unite. But they do not organize for only one purpose such as dominates a political party. They organize that they may work together for anything and everything which jointly and in their organized capacity decide they should work for.

It is not the province of any individual member or any group of members to decide what is the objective of the association. This is something which the majority of the members should decide, and to which each and every member has right to make his contribution. It is something to be decided only after the ideas of all have been considered, and the interests of all have been taken into account. The fundamental idea in co-operation is best expressed by the motto, "Each for all and all for each."

### A Gospel of Work

I like the thought that we organize in order "to work together," and I would emphasize just now the importance of working. While all may not agree on the things which ought to be done, all can agree that there is much which needs to be done, and we ought, therefore, to "get busy." Since the one sure way for a local to die is to cease its activities, it follows that the one safe receipt for greater life and energy is to engage in real work. Hard work for the things that are worth while, even if they seem difficult of attainment, is the one sure method of successful achievement. It is also true that there is nothing like a

common task, earnestly performed, to unite people and make them think well of each other.

Therefore, it is a great and glorious thing for members to be one in heart and purpose in performing some worth-while task. To work unitedly together at a common task in which all are interested IS SUCCESS, regardless of the result. There is no such thing as failure when forty thousand members really work together, or even when the members of one local unite their efforts to the accomplishment of something agreed upon.

How soon difficulties disappear when people really get to work. How the atmosphere clears. How the clouds of discouragement roll away. How quickly seeming failure is converted into success. Therefore, those who advocate a gospel of work, who believe in doing things, are on the right track. The man who actually goes to work and stays at it is sure to get something done; while the man who is constantly talking about what ought to be done is frequently only a stumbling block in the way of progress. So hats off to the worker. Let all get busy and bring our membership up to sixty thousand by the end of the year.

### Death of Freeman Day

Another loss sustained by the Grain Growers' Association is reported by Austin Hodgins, of Mortlach, which reads as follows: "Dobson local sustained a severe loss in the death of its president, Freeman Day, which occurred on December 11. Death was due to pneumonia, following an attack of influenza. In 1912, when a sub-organizer was looking for a man to assist in the work of the Grain Growers' Association, he was told that Freeman Day was a man who was always ready to assist any cause, whose object was the betterment of conditions in the community. Events proved this to be true for he helped to organize Dobson local and became its first secretary.

"He believed fully in the aims and ideals of the association, and no adversity could dampen his enthusiasm for the cause. He was heard to remark on one occasion, when because of the rush of work he (the secretary) and the president were the only persons present at a meeting, 'We shall elect a new president and a new secretary; then they will attend with us and we shall always be sure of four at our meetings.' "We believe the work which he did will have a lasting influence for good."

### Death of Samuel Ball

Like every other organization the Grain Growers' Association has suffered the loss of quite a number of its prominent workers through the ravages of the recent "Flu" epidemic. Amongst those who have suffered in this way is the Parkman local. Writing under date of December 14, Frank C. Bushnell, the local secretary, reports the death of their president, as follows: "It is with great regret that I have to inform you of the death of our president, Samuel Ball. Mr. Ball was first elected president for the year 1915, and has held the office continuously until the time of his death. He filled this honorable position with honor, grace and distinction and by his tact and geniality won the goodwill of all our members. He was an excellent speaker, who well deserved to have been heard at the Grain Growers' larger gatherings, and was a firm believer in the Grain Growers' movement. This local is much poorer by his death. He leaves to mourn him a widow and four children."

### Saskatchewan G.G.A. Convention

Contrary to the custom of holding the Annual Convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers at Regina, Saskatoon and Moose Jaw alternately, it has been decided to hold the convention for 1919 in the city of Regina, on February 18, 19, 20 and 21. This has been made necessary owing to the fact that the influenza epidemic has been so prevalent, whereby many members of the Central Office have been incapacitated. As an act of courtesy to the Central staff, whereby they will be better able to catch up with the office and, prior to the convention this departure from an established custom has been made, but with no intention of making it a precedent for future action.

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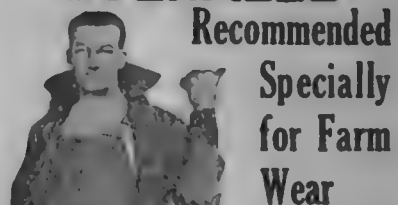
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## Studies in Farmers' Platform

No. II—Labor and Unemployment—By J. B. Musselman

### (a) Unemployment a National Crime

HERE is no large class of society by choice unemployed. Unemployment arises purely from lack of proper distribution of wealth or gauging of supply and demand. Under modern conditions the individual cannot produce his needs by direct application of his own labor power to the natural resources. The owners of machinery, power, transport and exchange facilities (capital), are in control of production and distribution. The individual sells his labor power to these. They will buy freely so long as they can sell profitably the commodities into which it is converted. When profitable markets fail them, labor power is a glut on the labor market, not all of it can be sold, and labor goes idle. When it does it loses its power to buy. So it goes hungry and in rage, waiting while those who have money, consume the surplus which put labor out of a job. Then it goes back to work until it has again produced a surplus.

Is it true that when labor is too diligent it suffers; that when it has produced more food than is required it must go hungry, or when too many clothes, that it must go in rags? If so then unemployment or rather its resultant suffering in a country with limitless natural resources and excellent means for distribution may well be said to be a national crime. It is such conditions that encourage the red hand of revolution.

There need never be any but very temporary unemployment in Canada nor any real poverty if all will practice thrift and if the wealth we so lavishly produce were distributed with reasonable fairness. Will Canada ever so far forget her obligations as to permit her brave soldier boys to suffer want simply because there is too much?

### (b) Stimulated productive employment vs. Stimulated Municipal Improvements

When artificial conditions are created to boost or stimulate an industry the latter almost invariably remains dependent on them permanently. Except for temporary periods and to relieve some immediately pressing requirement, it is seldom nationally profitable to artificially stimulate or assist any industry. So long, however, as an industry is truly productive of wealth above its cost of operation, it may be assisted without national waste. The nation may assist the development of such dormant natural resources as idle lands, fisheries, lumbering, etc., without any real drain upon its finances, but it may not build castles in Baffinland, public buildings for the sake of political pull or trans-continental highways for the automobile speed artist, or pave city streets for the benefit of real estate speculators without improvising itself proportionately.

How does the scattering of the population through the holding of idle lands and vacant city lots affect employment? If this adds to employment, shall we conclude that it is a benefit or a waste? In and about Regina are laid out a sufficient number of residential lots which, if each accommodated a family of five, would hold a population of twice that of the province of Saskatchewan. Has not municipal improvement been already over stimulated? Does truly productive employment really need an artificial stimulant or would it show rapid development with the removal of artificial trade barriers?

(c) Can Canada Compete Industrially  
S. R. Parsons, president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, stated that our manufacturing industries would have to close down if obliged to become self-supporting, because of the removal of tariff protection. If this were true it would constitute Canada's supreme disgrace as proving a most stupid, inefficiency on the part of Canadian manufacturers. But is it true? For years Canadian manufacturers have been competing successfully in foreign markets. Why can they not compete in their own home country as well?

(d) Can Canada Compete Agriculturally  
Canada has great agricultural advantages and a few disadvantages. She has more fertile land per capita than

any other country. Her prairies grow the finest wheat, oats and barley in the world. Her per acre production is probably the greatest of any country, except where artificial fertilizers or intensified methods are used. Wide areas, even land, big outfits and an invigorating climate have made her per capita production the greatest in the world. Her cool climate produces the finest beef and hardiest of horses. Her sheep grow more wool than those of warmer climates. Her apples, plums, peaches and pears are the world's best. Her vegetables, for variety and yield, are unsurpassed. Even in growing flowers, she excels. At Brampton, Ontario, under miles of glass, are grown by the million America's most beautiful roses, chrysanthemums, etc., and even her native forests drip with the delightful sweetness of her maple products.

In hog production and dairying she probably is at a disadvantage compared with corn and alfalfa countries. Her long winters are a heavy drain on the feed bins and her egg production is never high during the cold months.

Must Canada face, as keen competition in agricultural as in manufacturing industries? In Siberia and Manchuria are millions of fertile acres that can grow Manitoba hard wheat and heavy oats. The Russian Empire alone can supply all the wheat Europe will purchase if reasonably developed and she is at the door of the European market. The Argentine grows excellent wheat and meat, has vast areas undeveloped and a very short haul to sea-board. Moreover, she buys manufactured goods in exchange for her agricultural products, a thing which Canada endeavors to avoid. With normal ocean rates Australia is a successful competitor for the European markets. Is the permanent European import demand for wheat and meat likely to be greater or less than prior to 1914? England expects to grow from 40 to 45 weeks' feed supplies annually. France grows as much as she eats. Roumania and Hungary export wheat. All Central Europe will be too poor to import anything for which it cannot exchange manufactured goods. How can Canada hold these markets, or where is her surplus wheat and meat to be consumed? Will the United States be a probable buyer in spite of her present great surplus? Are we likely to see an intense struggle between Russia, Manchuria, India, Argentina, Australia and Canada to decide which can produce wheat and meat and transport them to Europe at the lowest cost? Can Canada win in such a struggle? If so, what will agricultural living conditions likely be? What would western farmers turn to if they lost out in such a fight? Have they a fair chance under a tariff of high protection for manufacturers only? Shall Canadian farmers grumble and whine and lose or organize and fight and win?

### (e) Is Co-operative Merchandising Sound Nationally?

Does it truly drive people out of business? Does it break down or build up the community spirit? Does it really eliminate waste in distribution? Britain has the most successful co-operative industries in the world. How have they affected her national interests? Our postal system is co-operative. Is it sound nationally?

### (f) Is Labor Benefitted by Useless Creation of Labor?

What has been the attitude of labor unionism toward this question? Is all useless creation of labor waste? Who pays the price of waste if labor benefits by it?

### (g) Is Labor Benefitted by Restricting the Individual Output of Labor?

The theory is that if the workers do too much, work too rapidly or too long hours there will not be sufficient work to go around. Analyze the truth and the fallacy of this theory for it contains both. Is it economically sound? Would the nation be poorer or richer by speeding up labor? Would labor be better off? What were living conditions of labor when men, women and children worked for 12 hours a day in the mills and factories? Where lies the real danger from labor producing too much; from the individual exceeding the average output; from discouraging the maxi-

Continued on Page 35



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## The Shire Horse

Continued from Page 8

able our importers to bring over the best stock suitable to their requirements, would be as follows: The parent Society in England is a very wealthy corporation and could easily afford to devote some money to exploiting the Shire breed. As I have mentioned above, Shires are held at such a high price in England that our importers cannot purchase them so as to get sufficient profit out of them thereafter. If the English Shire Horse Society would be willing to give our importers a rebate on the purchase price in each case so as to make this a reasonable one, importers would be encouraged to bring out better stock; the breed would be well advertised out here and the importers would soon find it necessary to go back to England for more stock, while new men would take up the breeding of Shires here. No injustice would be done to any importer as all would be treated alike. The parent society could easily afford to carry out the suggestion mentioned, which, after all, is only a form of advertising the breed, and there would be the further advantage that importers would bring out only such animals as would be popular here. A few years ago in consequence of the representations made to the English Society that they should take some steps to advertise the breed in Canada, they sent out to be exhibited at the Toronto Show and elsewhere a small consignment of Shires as an advertisement. Owing, however, to the selection of these having been made by breeders in England in accordance with their type of animal, and not ours, the results were practically nil. Had a Canadian importer made the selection with Canadian ideas in view, the results would have been different.

### Draft Horse Standards

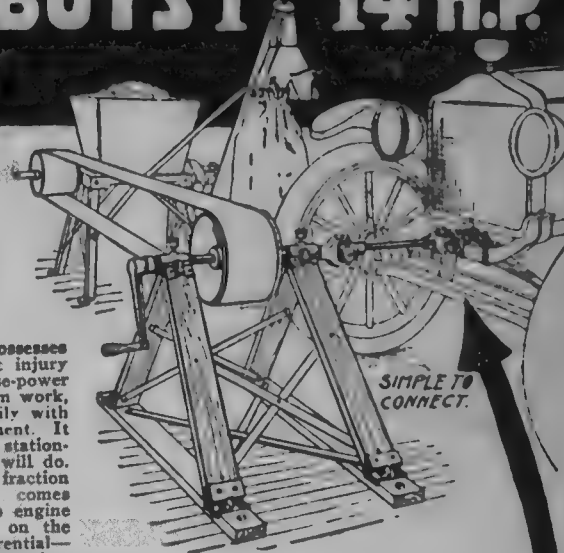
There is a tendency among those interested in some breeds of draft horses to go into too much for quality and to sacrifice size and strength for this one characteristic, a very valuable one, of course, but it is possible to lay too much stress on it. This is not unlike a man selecting a wife for her good looks, without some other redeeming characteristics. It should be born in mind that, without size and strength, it is impossible for an animal to move heavy loads, either in cities, or on farms and country roads. There must be substantial weight behind the collar. The big transportation companies in cities and towns recognize that teams of good substance mean few teamsters to be employed and fewer wagons needed; and, for these reasons, they always purchase the heaviest horses that they can secure. When two big teams can haul on two wagons what would otherwise require three ordinary teams and wagons, the saving of a team, wagon and driver means considerably larger profits, with just as expeditious service. Two horses less to buy, two less to feed, the price of a wagon and harness saved, and a man's wages, not to mention shoeing of horses, veterinary bills and repairs to wagon, etc., all these things mount up to a large sum when the saving is spread over a large transportation company's establishment, and also there is a desirable lessening of expenses to the individual farmer, wholesale houses and other firms which use heavy draft horses in their work. For these reasons pure-bred and grade Shires capable of hauling large loads without undue effort will always be a valuable asset to the breeders and owners of such animals. The good work done by Shires at the front in hauling heavy loads through the awful mud of Flanders, churned up by the ceaseless procession of auto-lorries and other forms of transport, when even the auto failed to pull through without assistance, has been made the subject of the highest praise by the British and French soldiers, who witnessed at first hand what Shires could do under such disadvantageous conditions.

### The Future Outlook

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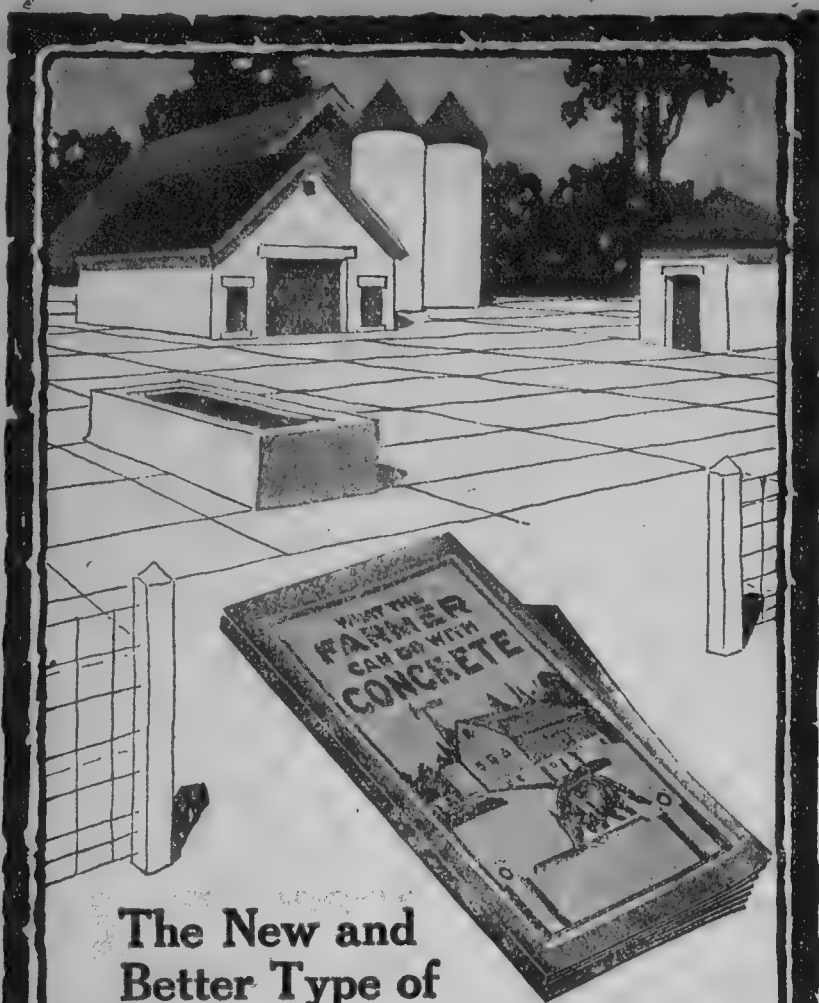
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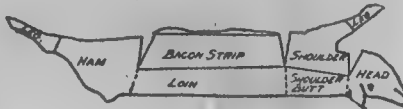
Proprietor

# Cutting Meat Carcasses

## Simple Rules and Proper Classification of Cuts

The diagrams with directions given below are for the help of those who may be doubtful of the established cuts, so that instead of just getting the carcass of beef, mutton or pork cut up any old way, it will be divided into the most convenient pieces for the housewife to handle and will provide the proper distinction between roasts, steaks, boiling pieces, etc.

### Cutting Up Pork



The carcass should be hung up long enough to set and cool, but not to freeze. Commence the incision just where the cheeks of the jaw end, cutting back through the flesh around the last joint (the atlas) on which the head swings, to about an inch behind the ear, when the head can be easily twisted off.

### Shoulder

The shoulder cut includes the first four ribs, being separated from the middle by a perpendicular cut from front flank to back. The spare ribs attached to the back-bone should be as clearly cut out as possible and the shoulder itself trimmed smoothly for curing. The rougher the shoulder is, the more waste there will be when taken out of brine. All the trimmings may be used to advantage for lard, steaks or sausage.

### The Hams

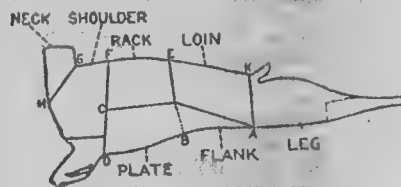
The middle should be separated from the ham so as to leave the latter as smooth as possible, at the same time adding to the loin. A slanting cut, as shown in diagram, is made towards the root of the tail, coming out just back of the rise in the back-bone. At the rear end of the middle lies the tenderloin muscle. Cut just below this parallel to the back-bone the whole length of the side, thus severing the back from the bacon-side. Cut the fat off the back, being careful not to get in too close to the lean, which constitutes the very finest quality bacon. Carefully and closely cut the ribs out of the side, leaving a maximum bacon strip. The long pieces are generally cut in two and trimmed.

### The Ham

To keep well without wasting any of the lean meat by hardening, the ham should be as smoothly trimmed as possible, leaving very little or no lean meat whatever to the action of the brine, smoke or atmosphere. Cut the leg off about an inch to spare above the joint.

### The Mutton Carcass

After the carcass has been split down the middle, proceed to cut in the order of the alphabet in the diagram below.



"A" is a point opposite the tail head just where the leg runs into the flank. By following the line A, B, C, D, the rear flank and breast cuts are obtained. Leave as much of fleshy part on leg as possible in detaching the shank, since the leg of lamb is of high value. A to K cuts off the leg, and the very select loin of lamb ends at about B, E, half-way to the shoulder. The shoulder includes three ribs to the line F, C, at the back and extends to the neck veins, G, H, at the front. By cutting slices parallel to the ribs from the loin, lamb chops are prepared one rib thick.

### Beef Cuts

The diagram shows the half of the carcass after it has been split down the middle by cleaver or saw. The half is always divided into quarters by a smooth, straight cut between the twelfth and thirteenth ribs, thus leav-

ing just one rib in the hind quarter. The cut is not finished right through to the outside until the back-bone is sawed.

### Cutting on the Block

If the front quarter is now placed on a block or strong table with the outside up, it can be more conveniently handled. Following the cutting figures closely on the diagram through the shank joint to 2, and remove the shank. The plate includes part of brisket, front and flank and extends to rear of front quarter. It should be sub-divided again several times to make boiling pieces of convenient sizes. Beginning at 5, which is about 12 inches from the back-bone, follow the figuring, 4, 3 to 2, running up between the second and third



ribs. A cut from 4 to 12 severs out the cross ribs, another boiling or pot roasting piece. If a cut dividing the fifth and sixth ribs is made from 6 to 7, the prime ribs roast is obtained, which is generally prepared for the oven by cutting into convenient pieces, removing the bone on back, sawing the ribs across, and rolling up tight and tying. Follow the line, 8 to 9, to get the chuck ribs. The rest of the ribs are cut out of this, leaving a boiling piece or pot roast convenient for the oven. The true shoulder piece is removed by cutting through from the points 10 to 11. Some trimming has to be done in the region to remove blood and rough pieces. The meat then cut off the bone around the neck is used for hamburger steak.

### The Hind Quarter

Follow natural order of figuring, beginning at 13, just where the rear flank ends, to 14, leaving just a small bit of rib in this flank cut. 15 is a point where the spinal column rises slightly. Cut from here straight through to 13 again, thus severing loin from rump. Watch for the proper cutting of steaks here. Sirloin steaks are simply cross-section pieces cut off the surface, 15 to 13, or the big end of the loin, until the piece narrows down to the small part of the loin. The porterhouse steak and T-bone steak are the same, cut crosswise on the T-shaped bone and muscles so far as they extend. The rump roast is obtained by a cut from 16 to 17 in the same direction as the big pelvis bone. The thick, high muscles are then cut crosswise on the upper portion for the best round steaks, leaving a boiling piece below.

### Dominion Dairy Conference

By raising the standards of her dairy products and systematizing the business, Canada has been forging ahead in the world's markets. The provinces have made remarkable individualistic strides through their own branches and have been vying with each other in getting markets in competition with Denmark to the east and New Zealand to the west. It has been felt by many dairymen, and the provincial organizations have had ample evidence, that the lack of unison in standards and methods, and in those problems naturally outside the realm of provincial organization, would be improved by establishing a National Dairy Council to supervise standard production and marketing.

They were an enthusiastic lot of dairymen who gathered in Ottawa on November 25, 26, 27 and 28, to the call of J. A. Ruddick, dairy and cold storage commissioner, department of agriculture, Ottawa. Nearly 50 delegates were there from all the provinces, and all branches of the industry.

The department of agriculture, Manitoba, was represented by L. A. Gibson, dairy commissioner; Western Canada producers by W. J. Cummings; and Manitoba creameries by Alex. McKay. Saskatchewan had Prof. K. G. Mac-



Kay, of the University, W. A. Wilson, Percy Reid and O. W. Anderson, while C. Marker, E. T. Love and P. Pallesen were from Alberta. The last two mentioned in each of these groups were named from the respective provinces as representatives on the new National Dairy Council.

After a general discussion on the subject of commercial grades and grading



J. W. Forster, Nateby, Alta.

One of the pioneer breeders of Shire horses in Western Canada. Mr. Forster has relinquished the management of Berry Creek Ranch in favor of his two sons.

of dairy produce, grade standards and definitions were approved for the whole Dominion.

It was recommended that the system of pasteurization of milk or cream in the manufacture of all butter and dairy products made in Canada should be adopted.

The importance of buying pure-bred dairy sires from only the breeders who can show reliable records of the milk and fat produced by the dams of the animals offered for sale, was included in a strong resolution for its advancement. A commission to investigate markets, the release of soldiers connected with the dairy industry, and a ban on oleomargarine in Canada were recommended.

To the proposed Dairy Council the west is to add one member for the cheese industry, one for butter, one for the milk distributors, one for city trade with producers, and one for ice cream manufacturers.

Great benefit will accrue to the dairy industry by such unanimous rulings in standardization of products, and Denmark and New Zealand had better look to their laurels.

#### Horse Sore in Front

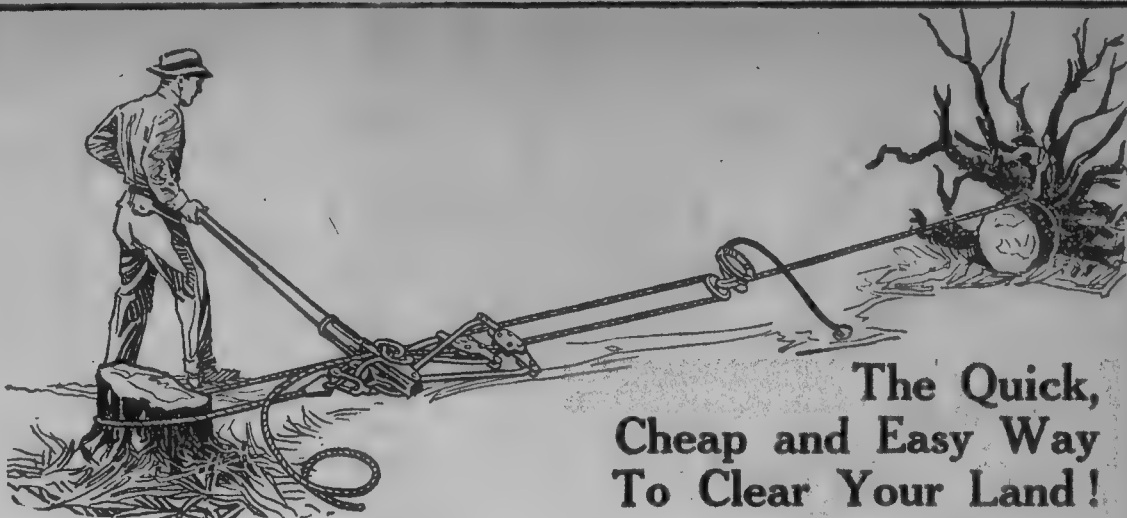
Q.—I have a horse that appears stiff in both front feet or legs. I can find nothing on the legs or wrong in the hoof. I think it may possibly be founder. This trouble developed a few days after I got him, he would work alright, when he got to pulling on the disc I wouldn't notice any lameness at all. He has been loose outside now six weeks but still shows a little stiffness when walking.—W. W. C.

A.—We are of the opinion that your horse's lameness is due to navicular disease or "coffin-joint lameness" and not to founder. If the stiffness was the result of founder the horse would be inclined to walk on his heels and the sole would be dropped or bulged instead of being slightly concave. Chronic cases of navicular disease rarely if ever make a complete recovery. Some benefit may be derived however from clipping the hair off closely from fetlock to hoof and applying a blister composed of pulverized cantharides four drams, vaseline two ounces. Wash the blister off after 48 hours and smear the parts with a little fresh lard or vaseline. After this application turn the horse out regularly for exercise and repeat the blistering six weeks later. By keeping the feet soft and using the horse for work on the land he may continue to be a useful farm slave for years.

#### Selling Meats

Q.—Is it necessary for a farmer to secure a license before he can kill hogs or cattle and sell the meat direct to consumers?—A.J.S., Sask.

A.—A farmer is allowed to slaughter his own animals and sell the meat without a license. If he buys the animals, however, it is necessary to take out a retail butcher's license before he can dispose of the carcasses.



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They do the work. They do it cheaper and stand up under hard usage, under all conditions, even if other machines fail.

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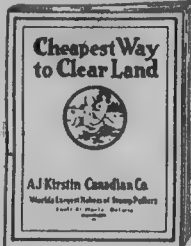
#### 30 Days' FREE Trial

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If you like you can order on a No-Money-in-Advance Plan. Pay Cash and get discount—\$10.00 Deposit Plan—or on the Installment Plan, which gives you 6 months to pay. No other offers so liberal. Each enables you to know that the KIRSTIN is just

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We guarantee every Kirstin Puller to give perfect satisfaction or it can be returned at our expense, according to our 30 Days' Free Trial Offer, and ALL MONEY paid us will be cheerfully refunded.

We further guarantee to replace free of charge any castings that may break, flaw or no flaw within 3 years. All buyers guaranteed against decline of price in 1919. We can make prompt shipments.

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My special money-saving offer on the Galloway Sanitary Cream Separator expires on February 1st, or so long as my present stock lasts, so if you are interested in owning a high grade separator at the very lowest cost, send me your order quick.

Don't think of buying a Cream Separator of any kind or from anybody without first getting my Special Money-Saving Proposition which is good only until February 1st, 1919.

I have a big stock of my New Galloway Sanitary Cream Separators on hand that were built before the big rise in price, and I am going to not only give you the benefit of the old prices, but a Special Money-Saving Proposition if you will send in your order now or before the first of February.

Now this is a straight business proposition. I have the machines on hand ready for im-

mediate shipment. If you are needing or going to need a Cream Separator in the next six months, it will pay you to write me for it now, and get my Special Money-Saving Offer that will really save you cash money in your purchase.

But remember my offer is only good until the first of February, or so long as my present stock lasts, so it will be wise for you to write me at once, as it will not cost you anything to find out what my special offer is, but I guarantee it will save you actual cash money if you buy.

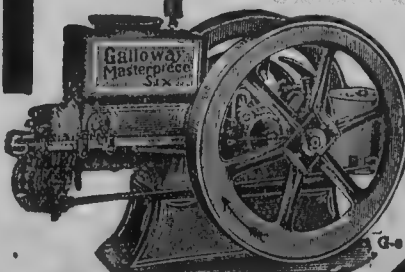
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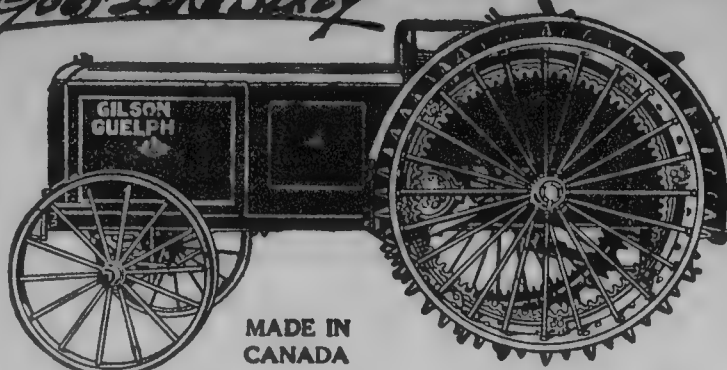
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**FREE**—To any farmer, stock or poultry raiser our new booklet, which tells how to balance rations for stock and poultry. Deals with the common diseases of stock and poultry, their symptoms and treatment. Tells how to build poultry houses, how to raise calves without milk.

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Animals are just like human beings. If you give them more strong feeds than they can possibly digest they become stall-fed or bilious, and require a tonic or a digester to make their digestive organs active to take the proper amount of the nourishment of the food you give them, otherwise they waste a large quantity of it. Our ROYAL PURPLE STOCK SPECIFIC is made up of roots, barks and minerals which act as an invigorator. It is a pure condition powder, and we do not use any cheap filler to make a large package. It will make your animals take out all the good in the material you feed, whereas, under ordinary conditions, 50 to 65% is all they take out of the food. It is not a "dope." It can be used constantly in feeding your animals without doing them any harm, and must do good.

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THE W. A. JENKINS MFG. CO., London, Ont. Bondhead, Ont., Aug. 31. Gentlemen:—After experimenting with a great many stock foods, I was about convinced that there was very little virtue in any of it, but your dealer insisted on me trying "Royal Purple" Stock Specific, saying it was different from all others. I have since used a great lot of it, as I keep from ten to twenty horses and about the same of cattle. This Specific, in my opinion, is certainly in a class by itself as a conditioner, and is the best I have ever used.—GEORGE MAPES.

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For sale by all reliable dealers. If you are unable to get Royal Purple specifics or foods, advise us and we will tell you where to procure them.

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After moulting, hens are very slow to commence laying. The time you want eggs is when they are a high price, and the reason the price is high is the small supply. Hens usually commence laying about ten days after you commence using our ROYAL PURPLE POULTRY SPECIFIC. All healthy hens usually have a supply of eggs in process of development. From the small beginning, like a pin-head to the large egg, almost fully developed, and yet the process of laying will not commence because the hen physically is not in condition to carry on the laying process. Our Royal Purple Poultry Specific works on their digestion, makes nature act as it should, and very often hens will commence laying in three to five days if they are being properly fed.

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Royal Purple Disinfectant, 30c., 60c., \$1.15 tins.

Royal Purple Worm Powder for animals, 30c. packages.

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By mail, 10c. extra.

## Results Count. Read these Testimonials

R. R. No. 3 Embro, Ont., April 14, 1917.  
THE W. A. JENKINS MFG. CO., London, Ont.  
Dear Sirs.—We have been using "Royal Purple" calf meal for some time. We tested it on one of our November calves, and that calf is as large as our yearling heifers. I cannot recommend your Calf Meal too highly.

Yours truly,

DOUGLAS McLEOD.

Box 149, Prince Albert, Sask.

THE W. A. JENKINS MFG. CO. LTD., London, Ont.  
Gentlemen.—I have been using your Royal Purple Calf Meal for some time, and find it gives excellent results. Will you kindly forward me one of your books free, as per enclosed and oblige.

Yours truly,

Jas. GARBUE.

424 5th Ave. N.E., Calgary, Alta., March 2, 1918.

W. A. JENKINS MFG. CO. LTD., London, Ont.  
Gentlemen.—Will you kindly send me your booklet on stock and poultry? I am a constant user of your Royal Purple Specific, and wouldn't be without it.

Yours truly

L. R. HESS.

Waterloo, Ont., Feb. 18, 1918.

THE W. A. JENKINS MFG. CO. LTD., London, Ont.  
Gentlemen.—Have found your "Poultry Specific" to be as recommended for laying hens. It has proved to be superior to other "Poultry Foods."

Yours truly,

ALBERT F. PAGEL.

No. 1 Thomas St., Kingston, Ont., May 8, 1918.

W. A. JENKINS MFG. CO. LTD., London, Ont.  
Dear Sirs.—I have used your Royal Purple Poultry Specific and Roup Cure, Lice Killer and Chick Feed with excellent results, and I can safely say that your goods are unequalled on the market.

Yours very sincerely,

G. W. WICKHAM.

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## Milk Standards

Recommended and Approved by the Dominion Dairy Conference

1—Milk, unless otherwise specified, is the fresh, clean product, obtained by the complete, uninterrupted milking, under proper sanitary conditions, of one or more healthy cows, properly fed and kept, excluding that obtained within two weeks before and one week after calving, and contains not less than 3.25 per cent. of milk fat, and not less than 11.75 per cent. of total milk solids, and must contain nothing foreign to natural milk.

2—Skim milk is milk from which a part or all of the cream has been removed, and contains not less than 8.5 per cent. of non-fat milk solids.

3—Pasteurized milk is milk that has been heated to a temperature of 140 degrees Fahrenheit to 145 degrees Fahrenheit, and held at this temperature under agitation for a period of 20 to 30 minutes and immediately cooled to 45 degrees Fahrenheit or lower and shall be at a temperature not above 55 degrees Fahrenheit when delivered to the consumer, at which time it shall not contain more than 100,000 bacteria per cubic centimetre.

4—Sterilized milk is non-concentrated milk that has been heated to the temperature of boiling water or higher for a length of time sufficient to kill all organisms present, and must be delivered to the consumer in a sterile condition and shall not contain less than 3.25 per cent. of milk fat and 11.75 per cent. of total milk solids. Sterilized milk shall not be sold or offered for sale except in hermetically closed containers bearing the words "This milk should be used within 12 hours after opening the containers."

5—Certified milk: Milk sold as certified milk shall comply with the following requirements and shall:

(a) Be taken from cows semi-annually subjected to the tuberculin test, and found without reaction.

(b) Contain not more than 10,000 bacteria per cubic centimetre from June to September; and not more than 5,000 bacteria per cubic centimetre from October to May, inclusive.

(c) Be free from blood, pus, or disease-producing organisms.

(d) Be free from disagreeable odor or taste.

(e) Have undergone no pasteurization or sterilization, and shall be free from chemical preservatives.

(f) Have been cooled to 45 degrees Fahrenheit within half an hour after milking, and kept at that temperature until delivered to the consumer.

(g) Contain 12 to 13 per cent. of milk solids of which at least 3.5 per cent. is fat.

(h) Be from a farm whose herd is inspected monthly by a veterinarian, and whose employees are examined monthly by a physician.

6—Evaporated milk is milk from which a portion of the water has been evaporated, and contains not less than 25.5 per cent. of milk solids, and not less than 7.8 per cent. of milk fat.

7—Sweetened condensed milk is milk from which a portion of the water has been evaporated, and to which sugar has been added. It contains not less than 28 per cent. of milk solids and not less than 8 per cent. of milk fat.

8—Evaporated skim milk, concentrated skim milk, condensed skim milk, is skim milk from which a considerable portion of water has been evaporated, and contains not less than 20 per cent. of milk solids.

8a—Sweetened condensed skim milk, sweetened concentrated skim milk, sweetened evaporated skim milk, is skim milk from which a considerable portion of water has been evaporated, and to which sugar has been added, and contains not less than 25 per cent. of milk solids.

9—Buttermilk is the product that remains when butter is separated from ripened or unripened cream, by the usual churning process; or a similar product made by the appropriate treatment of skimmed milk.

10—Goat's milk, ewe's milk, etc., are the fresh, clean, lacteal secretions, free from colostrum, obtained from the complete milking of healthy animals other than cows, properly fed and kept, and conform in name to the species of animals from which they are obtained.

## After War Trade Conditions

Indications Are That There Will Be No Sudden Drop in Prices—By J. R. Jamieson

THE cessation of hostilities brings with it the same disturbing and perplexing problems that arose when war was declared, as to "How Business will be Affected." From a peace basis, we prepared ourselves for war, with courage, efficiency and cool heads, and if we use the same characteristics now, we shall gradually work out our present problems without any undue disturbances in our commercial operations.

We would further point out that the successful return to a peace basis is contingent upon the production and consumption of our natural and manufactured products, which in turn governs the employment of labor and will have a direct effect on our ability to absorb munition workers and returning soldiers, into commercial pursuits.

The return of pre-war prices will be impossible and the consideration of values must be regarded from that standpoint. Prices of finished products are controlled by the cost of raw material and labor with labor predominant. The cost of living is high and will not be reduced rapidly with all Europe to feed and clothe for at least another year, the same as under war conditions.

### Labor Conditions

Labor has risen in its earning power during the war and will never return to its former level. In fact, Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor has publicly stated in a recent speech that any move on the part of the U.S. Administration to reduce wages or increase the working hours of the labor man, would be fought to a finish, so that with labor on approximately its present basis there is not much likelihood of an early lowering of costs of manufacture.

It must also be remembered that Great Britain and France have lost over 3,000,000 men killed in the present war,

with at least 500,000 more permanently injured, and this shortage of labor is bound to effect the labor markets as soon as we get back to normal times.

In regard to manufacturers' stocks of raw material, it has been stated by the manager of one of the largest industrial concerns in Canada that many manufacturers have from six to eight months' supply of raw material in stock, purchased at war prices and transported at war freight.

The world is bared of pig iron and steel and future demands for some time are fully equal to production.

### Foreign Demand Strong

Very little of the material prepared for war requirements is of a character which will effect our future market, for the reason that it was all ordered and manufactured specially. Not only are foreign markets bare and anxious for material, but prices in foreign countries are considerably higher than those existing here and the demand for all kinds of lumber, building material and agricultural machinery, is going to be far in excess of the supply from the American continent for some time to come. In fact by those persons who have been in France and Belgium and have first-hand knowledge of the problem of reconstruction, it is freely predicted that within a year's time, all the lumber mills in Canada will be working to capacity to take care of this business.

It is expected that peace terms will not be signed under two months at a conservative estimate, therefore, a large number of the soldiers will remain under arms for some time.

Food prices, though tending downward will continue high for some time, and the producers of food will still have to sustain the large number of non-producers.

The cattle markets of the world have

Continued on Page 59

## Live Poultry Wanted

**WATCH OUR WEEKLY PRICES**  
and ship your poultry to us. Our demand for Live Poultry will be wanted greatly for all the year around. We advise farmers who have not shipped to us yet to make a trial shipment and they will get satisfactory results.

Note.—We prepay crates to any part of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Watch our ad. each week for prices.

Prices for Live Weight are as follows:  
Choice Fat Hens, 5 lbs. or over ..... 26¢  
Hens, any size, in good condition, under 5 lbs. .... 23¢  
Ducks, per lb. .... 20¢  
Geese, per lb. .... 23¢-26¢  
Turkeys, in good condition, per lb. .... 27¢  
Chickens, in No. 1 condition, per lb. .... 26¢  
Chickens, in good marketable condition, per lb. .... 23¢

Prices Good until February 1st.

These prices quoted are for poultry in good marketable condition.

Canada Food Board License No. 7-299.

**Royal Produce Trading Co.**  
97 Aikins Street, WINNIPEG, MAN.

## Live and Dressed POULTRY Wanted

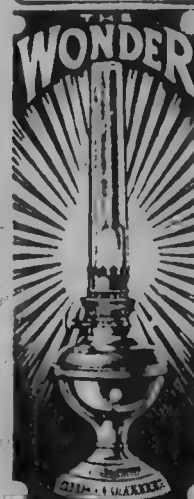
Farmers who have not sold their poultry before Christmas are requested to take advantage of our present prices which we are offering and guaranteeing the following mentioned poultry at following prices—

Old Hens, in good condition, size 4 lbs. .... 22¢  
Old Hens, size 5 to 6 lbs., real fat, lb. .... 26¢  
Old Roosters, in good condition, per lb. .... 23¢  
Geese, any age, in good condition, per lb. .... 27¢  
Ducks, any age, in good condition, per lb. .... 20¢  
Turkeys, in No. 1 condition, per lb. .... 26¢-27¢  
Young Roosters, 1918 hatch, per lb. .... 25¢-27¢  
Eggs, strictly new laid, per doz. .... 50¢

Above prices are for live weight. F.O.B. Winnipeg and are for poultry in good marketable condition. We are preparing crates to any part of Manitoba and Saskatchewan for above mentioned poultry. We are also handling any amount of any kind of dressed poultry at highest market prices. We are in the market for dressed birds during the season at highest market prices. Kindly write us for prices on bags.

**Sisskind-Tannenbaum Grocery Co.**  
465 PRITCHARD AVENUE, WINNIPEG.

Canada Food Board License No. 7-297.



You Save 50¢  
Buying From Us

Read this Testimonial

Since using the new burner you sent me for the Wonder Lamp, it has given every possible satisfaction. Does not break chimneys or mantles, gives a dandy light and uses less oil than any lamp I ever saw.—Dr. R. J. Bonnett, Snowflake, Minn.

And at the price we ask, all charges paid, you are putting a five dollar bill in your pocket. The Wonder Lamp puts the sun in the shade. Genuine brass base, fountain burner and all attachments. Get yours now.

FREE to \$5.65  
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United Manufacturers

GALT BUILDING  
WINNIPEG

8 BIG FAMILY GAMES

consisting of Checkers, Chess, Dominoes, New Game of Authors, Fox and Geese, Nine Men Morris, The Spanish Prisoner, and the Game of Flirtation, all for 10¢. Best value Centre.

Supreme Novelty Co., Dept. M., Toronto.

95 ON  
Upward TRIAL  
\$19.95  
American  
FULLY  
GUARANTEED  
CREAM  
SEPARATOR

ABSOLUTELY PROPOSITION to send new, well made, easy running, perfect skimming separator for only \$19.95. Closely skims warm or cold milk. Makes heavy or light cream. Bowl a sanitary marvel, easily cleaned. Different from picture, which illustrates larger capacity machines. See our easy

Monthly Payment Plan  
Shipments made promptly from Winnipeg, Man., Toronto, Ont., and St. John, N. B. Whether dairy is large or small, write for handsome free catalog and easy payment plan.

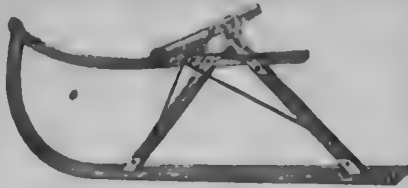
**AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO.**  
Box 2210, Balabridge, N.Y.



## Use Our Runner Attachments And Leave Your Gear on Your Buggy

Best and most handy runner on the market. All that is necessary is to remove wheels from buggy and put on these attachments. Strong, neat and modern. No. 1 buggy size, axle,  $\frac{1}{2}$  or 1 in. runner; rive and knees, 1 in. x  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. steel shoe, 1 in. x  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. Painted carmine and striped. Price \$14.00 per set of four.

No. 2 Surrey or spring wagon size, axle,  $\frac{1}{2}$  or 1 in. runner, rive and knees, 1 in. x  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. steel shoe, 1 in. x  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. Painted carmine and striped. Price \$16.50 per set.



Write for Prices on Plow Shares, Packers, Harrows, Feed Cookers, Grinders, Crushers, Saws, Etc.

The JOHN F. McGEE CO., Winnipeg, Man.

EDMONTON ALBERTA LETHBRIDGE

SHIP US YOUR

### HIDES—PELTS—WOOL

### TALLOW—SENEGA ROOT

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FAIR TREATMENT. BIG DEALERS. SMALL PROFITS.

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Capital \$250,000.00

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**RAW FURS**  
WANTED IMMEDIATELY

Buying Branches:  
Seattle, Wash., U.S.A.  
Edmonton, Alta.  
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No. 1 Large Winter Rats.....	\$1.50
No. 1 Large Fall Rats.....	1.20
No. 1 Extra Large Dark Mink.....	12.00
No. 1 Extra Large Fine Wolves.....	22.00
No. 1 Extra Large Regular Wolves.....	20.00
Frozen Beef Hides.....	15

Smaller sizes and lower grades proportionately lower.  
Don't delay while the demand is keen.

Head Office: 157 RUPERT STREET, WINNIPEG,  
also 150-152 Pacific Avenue East.

Ship promptly to

MANTLE

## DAYLITE

OIL LAMP

NOTE PRICES  
Complete with Shade \$10.00  
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AN IDEAL LAMP FOR THE HOME

Its beauty and its utility will appeal to you. It is 23 inches high over all, and the mantle is 12 inches above the table. Reservoir holds about one-and-a-half quarts of oil. It gives a pure, white light, with no noise, no odor, no smoke, and is simple to operate.

Burns Coal Oil. No Pumping of Air. Safe. Can't Explode.

No expensive parts to replace, and mantles should last six months or longer with ordinary care. We guarantee you entire satisfaction. Send for the lamp today, enclosing purchase price. Use it in your own home. If you are not entirely satisfied, return the lamp within ten days and we will promptly refund your money without question. Send your order today to

THE DAYLITE CO. 685 Builders Exchange WINNIPEG, Man.



It Pays To 'Run Your Grain Through A "Jumbo"

before you sell it. Keep the Oats and Screenings home for feed. The "Jumbo" has a 60-bushel capacity per hour. The "Jumbo" cleans all kinds of Grain for Seed, and the only perfect Cockle and Pea Mill made, all in one. You need it as you will save price on a small amount of Grain and Grass Seed. For Smut, use the "Imperial"; we guarantee your crop will be free from Smut at little cost. Our prices are the lowest. Direct to you. Write us for full particulars and save \$10.

Minneapolis Separator Co., 322 Erie St., Minneapolis, Minn.

## FOR SALE HIGH GRADE HOLSTEIN HEIFERS

from tuberculin-tested cows, in ear lots or to suit purchaser. Bred to freshen in August and September. Eighty per cent. of these heifers should produce more than 10,000 pounds of milk. Prices reasonable. Apply—

CARSTAIRS **HAYS & CO. LIMITED** ALTA.



Dealer in all kinds of  
**Raw Furs**

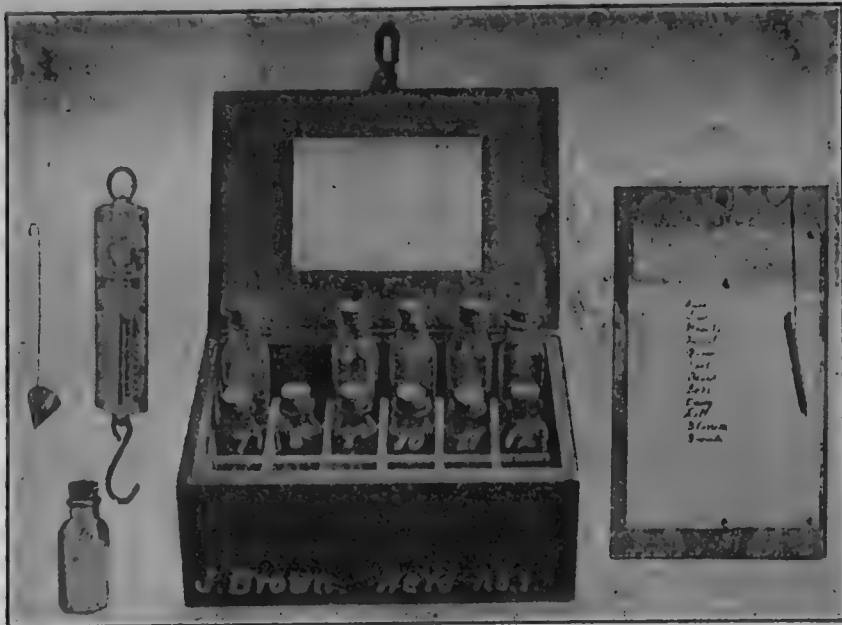
Try Me and Get Results  
E. Swick, Canfield, Ont.

## Got Gophers?

**Kill-Em-Quick**

It's as important to Kill 'Em Now  
as it ever was. Use

**KILL-EM-QUICK**



## Keeping Dairy Herd Records

Gist of Practical Details and Management

The Dairy and Cold Storage Branch at Ottawa has issued an eight-page circular giving exact instructions relative to the keeping of dairy herd records. The circular states that the department will pay to any qualified tester 10 cents for each Babcock test made from the composite samples of any herd. The party who does the testing must provide the Babcock tester and the necessary glassware and equipment for making the test. The department, however, will provide free of charge the sulphuric acid preservative tablets, return envelopes, credit slips, labels for the composite sample bottles, and blank forms for recording the weights of milk at the farm. The duties of the tester will be to test the composite samples each month, enter the tests on the record sheets and forward the same to Ottawa. A sample is given of the record and the manner in which it should be kept and blank application forms, first, for assistance in herd record work and, second,

for employment as a milk tester. No postage is required to secure this free circular from the Publication Branch at Ottawa.

### Equipment Necessary

The farmer should have a 40-pound spring scale, one 6-ounce sample bottle for each cow, one small dipper for taking the samples of Babcock test, one box for holding composite sample bottles. The outfit is reproduced in the illustration above: For a herd of 12 cows the cost is about \$4.00.

### Record Sheets

It is recommended that the regular blank record sheets be used rather than home-made ones. Note the reproduction of such a sheet properly filled out.

Application forms for assistance in herd record work for employment as a milk tester along with invaluable directions are also contained in the free circular. Write for one.

Form G. T. No. 25  
Rev. 1917

DOMINION DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
OFFICE OF THE DAIRY AND COLD STORAGE COMMISSIONER

MILK RECORD FOR 30 DAYS ENDING

Name John Smith P.O. Donville March 31, 1917  
Record Centre Black River Prov. Ont.

DESCRIPTION OF COWS.				COW No.	3 Days' Weights of Milk.			Total Pounds of Milk calculated.	FAT.	
NAME.	BREED.	Age.	Date of last Calf.		DATES.				Per Cent.	Total Pounds.
					10	20	30			
Blossom	Grade Ayrshire	5	Feb. 10	1	a.m.	19	17 1/2	16		
					p.m.	17	16	15		
Beauty	Grade Holstein	4	Feb. 19	2	a.m.	17	14	16		
					p.m.	14	14	16		
White	Grade.	11	Mar. 1	3	a.m.	15	14	12		
					p.m.	13	17	11		
				4	a.m.					
					p.m.					

### Winnipeg Dairy Show

Elaborate preparations and thorough organizations are well under way for the big Dairy Show to be held in Winnipeg, at the Industrial Bureau, on February 17 to 21, 1919, in conjunction with the Annual Convention of the Manitoba Dairy Association. A noteworthy feature lies in the effort to make this exhibition as inter-provincial as possible. It will be a splendid place to see the latest appliances and methods in dairying. The rapid progress being made in the West in improving, increasing and above all standardizing her dairy products, will be well illustrated by exhibits and demonstrated by experts. Prof. Washburn, a leading authority on the food value of milk, will address the convention, while H. G. Van Pelt, of Waterloo, Iowa, will lecture on "How to Judge a Dairy Cow." Other speakers of note will be Geo. H. Barr, of Ottawa, Prof. McKay, of Saskatoon and C. Marker, of Alberta. Features of the exhibition will be the first prize display of the Manitoba

government as made at the International Soil-Products Exposition in Kansas City, Mo., this year, and the Child Welfare Exhibit. The big auditorium of the Bureau should be crowded every day of the show.

### Patriotic Funds

January 4, 1919.

#### SAILORS' WEEK CAMPAIGN

Previously acknowledged.....\$52.50  
George Lynch, Gilbert Plains, Man..... 1.00  
Stanley Rackham, Lloydminster, Sask. 25.00  
Total.....\$78.50

#### BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

Previously acknowledged.....\$12,907.36  
Stanley Rackham, Lloydminster, Sask. 15.00  
Total.....\$12,922.36

#### SERBIAN RELIEF FUND

Previously acknowledged.....\$487.00  
Stanley Rackham, Lloydminster, Sask. 10.00  
Total.....\$497.00



# SEAGER WHEELER

## SAYS:

He  
Knows

*"I am convinced that the yield of wheat can be increased 10 bushels per acre through the use of improved strains of seed."*

On December 1, 1919

We Will Pay

**\$500<sup>00</sup> in Cash**

To the person who produces the most bushels of wheat on one acre of land seeded with Guide Seed.

Behind his statement is 35 years of practical farming experience in Saskatchewan and a record unequalled on the North American Continent. 82 bushels yield of wheat on plot—63 bushels yield of wheat under field conditions—an average yield for wheat of over 40 bushels per acre for his entire wheat crop in 1918 on less than three inches of rainfall, the driest year since 1898. Besides this he has conducted thousands of experiments. He has proved his theories

**Seager Wheeler Knows**

## World Prize-Winning Seed

We have for distribution what we believe to be the most highly developed, heavy-yielding seed grain in the world, all of World Prize-Winning Stock. This seed has been developed from ordinary strains by hand selection of individual plants over a long period of years. Every

head was originally selected for its bushel-producing, bin-filling ability.

**WE KNOW** yields have been increased through the use of seed we have supplied.

## You Can Increase Your Yield

We believe that by the use of seed we are distributing you can increase your yield of wheat from 5 to 10 bushels per acre. **Seeing is believing.**

**You will KNOW if a demonstration is made on your own farm.** You can't lose. Seed a test acre in 1919.

**We Will Furnish The Seed and Distribute**

**\$2,500.00 In Cash Prizes**

among those who will co-operate with us in demonstrating how yields per acre can be increased through the use of better varieties and improved strains of seed.

This seed will help you put more bushels in your bins and more bank notes in your pocket book.

**WHY NOT TRY IT?**

**\$500.00 In Cash**

**For the person who produces the most bushels on one acre of land.**

Full details of The Guide's plan for supplying its readers with the most highly developed, heavy-yielding strains of seed and how \$2,500 in cash will be distributed in 1919 for test plots will be found in the last issue (January 1) of The Grain Growers' Guide. If you did not see this, look it up and **READ** it. If you have misplaced your copy, or desire additional copies of this announcement, fill in the coupon in the corner and mail to us **TODAY**. We will forward the additional copies by return of post.

You do not have to invest one cent. Under any circumstances you would have the seed. Some person will win the \$500.00 prize. Why not send in a reservation for 90 pounds of this seed **NOW**.

**THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.**

CLIP THIS COUPON HERE

The Grain Growers' Guide,  
Winnipeg, Man.

Please send me \_\_\_\_\_ copies of your folder which explains how I can obtain improved seed and how I can win \$500 by seeding an acre of land with Guide Seed.

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P.O. \_\_\_\_\_

Province \_\_\_\_\_



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- HEREFORD CATTLE**, by A. H. Sanders.—From the origin of the Hereford to its eminent place in modern beef making. Postpaid 2.25
- THE MODERN GAS TRACTOR**, by Victor W. Page.—A practical treatise, covering every detail of every modern gas tractor. Postpaid 2.25
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- SHORTHORN CATTLE**, by A. H. Sanders.—A story of the origin, development and distribution of the breed. Postpaid 2.25
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- WEEDS AND HOW TO ERADICATE THEM**, by Theo. Shaw.—Contains the latest information on the weed pests and tells how to combat with them. Postpaid .75

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**IT** IS the Grain Growers' own book. LAYS bare the truth about the big interests. TELLS of the farmers' struggle for economic freedom. TELLS of the valiant fights with the grain trade. TELLS of their splendid triumphs. Every member of every farm organization should get a copy and read the fascinating story of great achievements in Western Canada. Special prices for quantities. **WRITE FOR DISCOUNTS**

POSTPAID  
\$1.60

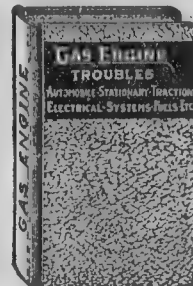
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BY HAROLD SPENDER

Mr. Spender gives the world in this biography a very full and authoritative account of this great South African soldier and statesman, as skilled a craftsman of peace as he is a master of war. The book tells the story of his life from his birth in 1862 up to the second year of the great war (1916) and closes with a graphic picture of his life in South Africa today. Postpaid **\$2.50**

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BY G. F. WARREN

Read this book and give yourself a greater opportunity to "make good" on the farm. Like the majority of farmers you have a desire, born of ambition, to succeed in your work. If you are prepared, you have a far better opportunity to be successful than those who have the desire but not the preparation, and one of the essentials of a successful farmer is the ability to manage his farm properly. Good business management on any farm will bring you from \$100. to \$500 more profit per year. Farm Management will tell you how to lay out your work to the best advantage; how to save time, labor and machinery. It is the only book of its kind **\$2.00** in existence. Postpaid.



## A Few of the Good Ones:

**THE BROWN MOUSE**, by Herbert Quick.—This is a story of a man who revolutionized the schools of his country. Competent critics have proclaimed it the most valuable aid that has ever been given in the fight for better rural schools. You and your family should read this **\$1.60** great novel. Postpaid.

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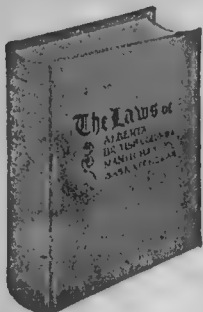
**RURAL RECONSTRUCTION IN IRELAND**, by Lionel Smith Gordon, M.A., Librarian, Co-operative Reference Library.—This informative book contains the most complete and accurate history of the co-operative movement amongst the farming people of Ireland. It is sometime since we have had so important a contribution to our economic literature. Everyone interested in co-operation should **\$2.25** have a copy. Postpaid.

**MR. BRITLING SEES IT THROUGH**, by H. G. Wells.—This is not only Mr. Wells' best book but the best novel published on the war typified by a small English village. When this book was first brought out it instantly appealed to readers on this continent and in England and the sales were greater than any novel brought out dealing with the war. This is the first time we have been able to offer this book that stirred the heart of two continents at a popular price. Postpaid **.85**

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**SOCIAL REVOLUTION IN ENGLAND, FROM 1815-1914**, by Alice Stopford Green. This is a very informative little history, covering the progress of the English people during the last 100 years. This is a splendid summary of the democratic and social reforms in Great Britain that have been secured since the Battle of Waterloo. It is authoritative and instructive. Postpaid **.75**

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1919 Edition  
Just issued

## WESTERN CANADA LAW

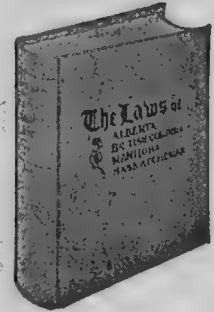
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The laws of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, written in simple, understandable language, based on the latest revisions of the Dominion and Provincial Statutes, including a complete explanation of the Canadian Income Tax Law.

**IT** will save its owner endless consultation fees.  
**IT** will sharpen your intellect.  
**IT** is written, printed, and bound in Western Canada.

**IT**

**IS** easy to read and understand  
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Be your own Legal Adviser in 1919—Pocket your Own Fees—Save Yourself Many Hard-earned Dollars.

A feature the busy farmer will appreciate is that it is easy to read and understand, thoroughly indexed, both alphabetical and topical, each subject being covered by a separate chapter, subdivided. You can instantly find what you are looking for. **\$3.50** Postpaid

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Winnipeg

**THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE**

Manitoba



# Growing Sweet Clover

*This Legume Promises well where Alfalfa cannot be grown successfully—By J. H. Haslam*



Showing Benefit of Inoculation.  
Left, inoculated; right, uninoculated.

ONE of the great needs of agriculture on the semi-arid plains of the Canadian North-West is a good forage plant. Neither clover nor timothy as a rule produce either hay or grass in paying quantities. Many substitutes have been tried—Western rye grass, Brome grass, and later, alfalfa. While the cultivation of each has been attended with some measure of success none of them have proven altogether successful. What is wanted is a foliage plant that will provide continuous pasturage and sufficient hay to take the place here that is taken by timothy and clover in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces.

There is a plant which will grow and is growing very successfully under the very adverse conditions of this year in many parts of the Canadian North-West. One can see it growing as a weed along the railway track from Edmonton to Winnipeg. It is now grown very successfully in Montana and North Dakota, directly south of us, and is gradually displacing in many regions every other forage plant. It seems to thrive in an exceedingly dry year such as this was. Some farmers in Western Canada this year had as much as 50 acres of it, and are very enthusiastic regarding it. On one farm, that of John Street, near Belle Plain, Saskatchewan, which I visited early in October, I saw a second crop of clover which had been seeded this year and which was then a foot high and as thick as it could stand.

There are many different strains. One of the best that I have seen was on the experimental plots at the agricultural college near Winnipeg. The seed was originally brought from Ithica, New York, to Guelph, by the professor in charge of the work there, who in turn brought it from Guelph to Winnipeg. When I saw it late in September, the plants were five feet high and with a very dense mass of leaves on each plant. It appears to be a strain that has great promise.

## Prepares Land for Alfalfa

Sweet clover is moreover the best known method of preparing land for alfalfa. It will also grow successfully on soils which are too alkaline for alfalfa. In Wyoming the experimental station reports that it has obtained good yields of sweet clover on seepage land adjoining soil which is strongly alkaline. In many of the North-Western States sweet clover is sown with a nurse crop of wheat or oats, but the practice in North Dakota and Montana is to sow it without a nurse crop. Failure to obtain a stand is more likely to occur when the seed is sown with grain than when sown alone because during the dry weather which is likely to occur when the grain is maturing the supply of moisture in the soil is apt to be insufficient for both crops. When this condition prevails the clover will suffer badly and in some cases be killed. When sweet clover is sown with nurse crop it is strongly recommended that the grain be seeded at not more than two-thirds the usual rate.

On account of the low germination of much of the sweet clover seed, it is very important that seed be tested for germination before planting. Low germination usually is due to the fact that many of the seeds remain hard after they have been in the germinator or soil for a month or more. The seed

coats of sweet clover seed become permeable to water very slowly, if at all, in storage. The germination of such seeds is greatly increased, however, when subjected for a time to alternating temperatures such as freezing and thawing. When sowing sweet clover it is very important that only hulled seed, which germinates 75 per cent. or more, be sown. The farmers in the United States have found that the imported seed has very much higher germinating power than the home-grown seed, and that seed grown in the northern part of the United States has better germinating power than that grown in the south. It is very important in the growing of sweet clover that much attention be paid to getting good seed, as is the case with every other plant. Many farmers will no doubt condemn sweet clover because of the fact that it produces poor seed. One of the reasons why the seed that comes from Europe is more satisfactory than the home-grown seed is because it is always hulled before it is put on the market.

## White Flowering Kind Most Satisfactory

There are many varieties of sweet clover seed, but the one having a white flower has proven to be the most satisfactory. Sweet clover requires a well-tilled soil and firm seed bed with just sufficient loose soil on the surface to permit the seed to be well covered. Many farmers make a practice of sowing seed on the snow where the land has been properly prepared the autumn before, and with the successive freezing and thawing the outer covering is broken and the seed immediately germinates when it has the proper condition of soil warmth.

One farmer in Ontario with whom I talked, told me that the yield of his dairy herd had been increased 25 per cent. by using sweet clover. Cattle and hogs do not take kindly to it at the start, especially if the plants are large but get to eat it in a very short time. It has practically all the nutritive value of alfalfa, and where alfalfa, which is the king of all forage plants, cannot be successfully grown, sweet clover is destined to take its place. It is very much more drought resisting than alfalfa and on the other hand will grow in regions too strongly impregnated with water to grow alfalfa successfully. I saw sweet clover growing luxuriantly this year in a piece of ground that had been drifted so badly that there was nothing else growing on the plot. At the Agricultural Experimental Station at Saskatoon, Prof. Bracken has been very successful in the growing of sweet clover and has recommended it to the farmers of Saskatchewan as a forage plant; and any farmer contemplating growing it should obtain his pamphlet on the subject. To insure growth under our semi-arid conditions it is better to sow it early in the spring where there is plenty of moisture to start it. If left till later in the season it may lay inert in the ground too long. Ten pounds of hulled seed per acre is recommended as about the right quan-



Showing Spreading Habit when the Plant is not Crowded.



Showing how Height of Cutting depends on the Growth of the Young Shoots.

tity for the conditions existing in Western Canada, and most farmers I have spoken to who have been successful in growing sweet clover think that this is about the right amount of seed to use.

## Inoculation of Soil Sometimes Required

Sweet clover does not grow well on soil where there is any acidity, and it is not safe as with many other plants to be discouraged at the first failure. It may be because of the lack of inoculation. When sweet clover plants are not inoculated they must depend upon the available nitrogen in the soil for their supply. And Thatcher, at the Minnesota Experimental Association, obtained ten times as much dry matter in the tops and seven times as much in the roots of sweet clover which had been grown on thoroughly inoculated soil as from plants which had been grown on soil not inoculated. Moreover, the plants grown on the inoculated soil contained 117 pounds more nitrogen to the acre than those grown on the uninoculated soil. Still there are many farmers in North Dakota, Montana and the Canadian North-West, who have grown sweet clover very successfully without any previous inoculation.

There are several methods of inoculating sweet clover, any one of which when properly applied should give good results. The soil transfer method of inoculation consists of scattering over the field to be seeded from 200 to 400 pounds per acre collected from sweet clover, alfalfa or clover fields where the healthy plants show an abundance of tubercles on the roots. It is strongly recommended that this soil be scattered on a cloudy day or in the early morning or in the evening, and immediately harrowed or disced into the ground as the sun's rays are very injurious to the inoculating germs. It is a good plan for the person inoculating the soil to walk directly in front of the harrow. When this practice is followed little harm can be done by the light. To facilitate in scattering the soil can be mixed thoroughly with two or three times its weight of other soil preferably from the field where the clover is to be sown. The soil used for inoculating sweet clover need not necessarily have to be scattered on the land just previously to sowing the seed. It may be scattered a few months or a year in advance of the time the seed is to be sown and will be just as effective as if scattered at a later time. In general where sweet clover is to be seeded on the Spring or Winter grain, the inoculation should be applied before the grain is sown.

A comparatively new method which has given successful results calls for damping each bushel of seed and to spread on cloth, paper or cement floor where half a gallon of thoroughly inoculated soil from sweet clover or alfalfa plants may be sifted over it. Some people prefer to add a little glue or molasses to the water so that more of the soil will adhere to the seed, although some soil will remain on the seed if the glue or sugar is not used. When only this quantity of soil is used it should be collected from around the roots of sweet clover plants which are abundantly inoculated. Such soil may be collected in the fall and kept until spring in a cool dry dark place without any injury to the inoculating organisms.

## Applications for Seed Grain

Applications for seed grain in organized districts, either patented or unpatented land, should be made to the Secretary of the Municipality. The Municipalities, after receiving deposits from farmers applying for seed, will place these orders either locally or with the Dominion Seed Purchasing Commission. The farmers residing in unorganized districts, whether patented or unpatented land, should send their orders direct to the office of the Weeds and Seed Commission of the province in which they reside, who will take the applications and place the orders.

## How to Obtain Credit to Purchase Seed Grain

If the land is patented and mortgaged, applications should be made to the Loan Company holding such mortgage for assistance. Arrangements have already been made with the mortgage companies whereby they have agreed to supply seed to deserving mortgage owners.

If the land is patented and not mortgaged the security of such farmers will likely be sufficiently attractive and the local bank will advance cash to buy the seed requirements. If not, it might be possible to negotiate with one of the loan companies who make it their business to loan money on farm lands.

If the land is unpatented, application should be made to the Weeds and Seed Branch of the Provincial Department of Agriculture for blank seed forms to be filled in before a Commissioner for Oaths and returned to the provincial office.

If you cannot buy seed grain in your own district and you do not find it convenient to order through the Secretary of the Municipality, you might club your order with your neighbor's, so as to make up a carload, and send your application direct to the Dominion Seed Purchasing Commission, Post Office Building, Regina, Sask. All orders for seed are filled by this Commission and shipped with sight draft attached to the bill of lading.—Advertisement.

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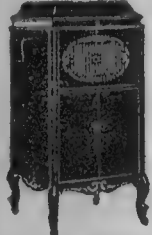
### Which of these World-Famous Proverbs fits this Picture?

The hypocrite's hopes shall perish.  
Hasty climbers have sudden falls.  
He that sows iniquity shall reap sorrow.  
Peace begins where ambition ends.  
Where villainy goes before, vengeance follows after.  
Foes come at last to the furrier.  
Big heads have big aches.  
Who takes up the sword shall perish by the sword.  
Punishment follows close on the heels of crime.  
To the wicked, misfortune comes triple.  
Force can never destroy right.  
The wicked shall not inherit the earth.  
The punishment shall fit the crime.  
Evil conduct is the root of misery.  
Ill deeds heap on thy soul.



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PROVERB PICTURE No. 1

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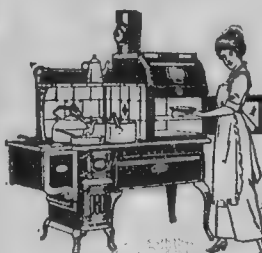
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Seed treated in this manner should be kept in the dark and should be sown as soon as possible after treating.

Then there is the outer culture method. A bottle of outer culture of the proper kind of bacteria is opened and the culture mixed with a convenient quantity of water. This diluted culture now is mixed thoroughly with a considerable quantity of soil, preferably from the field where the legume is to be sown; the treated soil is then distributed in the same manner as when inoculation is made by the soil transfer method.

### An Early Pasture

One of the great advantages of sweet clover is that it produces pasturage earlier in the spring than most other forage plants. It will furnish a cutting about the middle of July in this climate, when, if necessary, the subsequent crop can be let go to seed. Sweet clover may be pastured during the entire second season's growth provided sufficient stock is kept on the field to prevent the growth from becoming woody. If the plants become coarse the pasture may be clipped, leaving the plants in the stubble so as to induce a new growth which will be more palatable.

If it is desired to have the pasture re-seed itself stock should be removed at least eight weeks before the heavy frosts are expected so that the plants would have a chance to mature.

Some farmers hesitate to plant sweet clover on their farms for fear they will have difficulty in era-



Showing Buds on Crown at End of First Season's Growth.

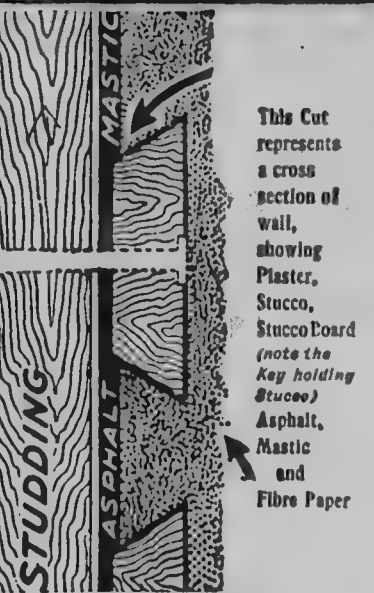
dicating it when the fields are planted to other crops. The results obtained annually by hundreds of farmers are sufficient to prove that there is no foundation for such fear. The greatest difficulty is that the farmer may cut the first crop in the second season so high that the plant will not be killed. The new crop of sweet clover, unlike that of red clover and alfalfa, must come from the buds left on the stubble so when the plants are clipped below these buds they will be killed. As sweet clover is a biennial the plants die as soon as the seed crop is produced. I have watched the growing of this plant through the North-Western States for the last number of years, and in my judgment it will prove a valuable crop in the Canadian North-West. All the experiments of the agricultural experiment stations in Western Canada go to show that there must be adopted in this country, if we are to obviate the disastrous effects of high winds in the spring on the bare summerfallow, a system of rotation of crops. By the growing of corn in place of the summerfallow better yields of wheat almost invariably follow, and by using a small portion of corn, sweet clover, barley, oats, then wheat, there should be plenty of pasturage for the cattle and the hogs until they can be turned on to the fields to finish on the corn on the 1st of September.



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# The Deeper Life

The Simplicity of Faith—By Rev. S. G. Bland, D.D.

FROM time to time letters come to me either directly or through the editor of The Guide containing criticism or questions prompted by these columns. I need hardly say that I am very much pleased to receive such letters even where they express disagreement. Sometimes the disagreement is of a nature which seems scarcely suitable for further discussion in these columns. Whenever it seems to be of general interest I shall be glad to discuss it. I should be obliged, too, if any one, old or young, who had any questions in his mind bearing on religion though not necessarily suggested by these articles, on which he thought I could throw any light, would give me the opportunity of considering it. Such suggestions might enable me to make these columns much more helpful to their readers.

Two letters have reached me regarding my article of November 17 on 'The Simplicity of Christianity.' They are both very interesting. I am not sure that in one or two points I get precisely what is in the mind of one of the writers, but the letters seemed to me to justify some further consideration of the theme of that article. I tried to show in it that the one essential idea of Christianity was trust in Jesus, that believing in Him did not mean accepting certain elaborate doctrines about Him or necessarily holding any precise views in regard to His personality, that it did not mean even loving Him, but simply giving oneself up to Him; putting oneself in His hands as one when ill puts oneself in the hands of a trusted physician. I tried to show that anyone can do this, however little he knows about Christianity if he only sees in Jesus someone worthy of trust, and that anyone can trust Jesus, however cold his heart is or however faulty his life is if he cares to do so. Trusting is a matter of will, not of feeling or of affection, exactly like taking treatment from a doctor.

I tried to show, too, that this simple, easy giving oneself up in confidence to Jesus does not immediately make one a perfect saint, but it makes one instantly a Christian as truly as the most perfect saint. Everything in Christianity, in other words, is implicit in this simple act of trust. And yet so vital is this little thing that I tried to show that the best man who refuses to trust Jesus is lost and the worst who trusts Him is saved.

Now, in these two letters questions are raised. One seems to be based on the difference between this simple practical kind of faith and the elaborate hair-splitting doctrinal kind of faith which has in the past to a considerable extent been set forth as saving faith.

There is no doubt it is different. It is a world away. Of course the simple trust is also in the old dogmatic conceptions, but often so encased in hard shells of metaphysical creeds and doctrinal controversies that ordinary people could hardly get at it. No one can trust Christ without having some idea of who Jesus is and why He is worthy of being trusted. And those ideas constitute nothing less than a Christology, however amazed some humble Christians might be to learn that they possessed so formidable a thing as Christology. But the trust is the saving thing, not the idea. One man may have a very correct idea of Jesus Christ and yet not trust Him, and another may have a very defective or even erroneous idea about Christ and yet trust and love Him, and there can be no question as to which of these is the Christian. No doubt it is helpful to have a full and correct idea of Jesus Christ, but any idea of Him that enables or inspires a soul to trust Him is good enough and orthodox enough for salvation.

This over-emphasis on

correct ideas about God and Christ and the Bible and the future life and other religious matters has been one of the most tragical misconceptions in the history of Christianity. I call it the great Perversion. Some day I should like to go into the causes of it.

It is enough to say here that it was primarily due to the philosophic bent of the Greek converts to Christianity. Inquisitive, analytic, disputatious, they fastened on the intellectual aspect of Christianity and developed it into a theological system. Christianity has its intellectual aspect, of course, but the Greeks over-emphasized it. The process begins even in the New Testament. It reveals itself in some of the epistles, but not in the teaching of Jesus. He was not a professor of theology in the accepted technical sense. The creeds are not of His making. What He sought to do was just to lead men to follow Him and share His feeling towards God and man, and anyone who so follows Jesus is a Christian and saved, however mistaken or ignorant he may be on every point of doctrine.

What Jesus was concerned with is evident from all His teaching. Two sentences will be enough: "If any man will come after me let him deny himself and take up his cross and follow me" (Matt. xvi, 24), and again, "and why call ye me, Lord, Lord, and do not the things which I say?" (Luke vi, 46).

Another question is based on something said in the article on the indispensableness of this trust in Jesus: What becomes of Noah, Abraham, Moses and the Prophets? On the interpretation of faith as correct belief or orthodoxy, this question is still more difficult. These Old Testament saints had certainly no correct knowledge of Jesus, for they had no knowledge of Him at all. But on the interpretation I have tried to set forth the difficulty disappears. Everyone who trusts Jesus is saved, and this implies that every one who trusts that which is like Jesus is saved too; and so the Old Testament saints and heroes and the good men among pagan nations who were loyal to the highest goodness they knew were really trusting Christ and following Christ. How far this takes us I do not know, but God knows and that is enough.

I would not say these Old Testament and these pagan saints were Christians. I do not say they were saved with the full Christian salvation. I do not see how, except in some altogether exceptional way, anyone can attain to the full Christian salvation except through knowing and trusting Christ Jesus. But there are degrees of salvation. There are higher and lower stages, and where souls who love righteousness as far as they knew it died without knowing Jesus Christ, unquestionably their salvation will be completed in the life beyond where they will come to know Him.

So in loving and following goodness, men are always loving and following Christ, yet to the fullest goodness they can only come through knowing Christ, and so we can accept heartily the apparently contradictory sayings of St. Peter, "Of a truth I perceive that God is no respecter of persons; but in every nation he that feareth Him and worketh righteousness is accepted with Him" (Acts x, 34, 35), and "neither is there salvation in any other; for there is none other name under heaven given among men whereby we must be saved"—in the full, the Christian meaning of salvation, which is just the Christian character.

Another question is whether this way of salvation is not too simple and easy. "Christ said it was difficult to enter into the kingdom of heaven." No, Jesus did not say the entrance was difficult; He said it was narrow, and it is narrow for pride and selfishness and cowardice and love of popularity and, above all, for love



Dr. BLAND.

of money. But if it has ever been perplexing and confusing and hard to find, that is the fault of the Church and not of Jesus. He said it was easier for "babes" to find it than for the wise and prudent. There are no intellectual difficulties in the Christianity of Jesus.

Another question, a big and vital one, must be left for next week.

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Hundreds of Testimonials. Write for Price List. Our Address is—

**BRANDON, Manitoba**

### TEXT:

At that time Jesus answered and said: "I thank thee, O Father, Lord of heaven and earth, because thou hast hid these things from the wise and prudent and hast revealed them unto babes." Matt. xi. 25.



## FARMERS' FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

## Hold Fast To that Victory Bond

But if your circumstances are such that you **MUST** sell, see that you sell through a recognized Bond Dealer or members of a Stock Exchange. You will then realize the highest possible price. The **CASH VALUE** of practically any Canadian War Bond is at par and some maturities are already over par.

### Do Not Trade Victory Bonds

Write us for any information you desire about Victory Bonds, either for buying or selling.

## EDWARD BROWN & CO.

BOND DEALERS

296 Garry Street

Winnipeg

We buy and sell bonds for our own account and any statements made with reference to bonds sold, while not guaranteed, are our opinion, based on information we regard as reliable, being data we act upon in purchase and valuation of securities.

## The Farmer-Banker Alliance



You go to your lawyer for legal advice; to the doctor for medical advice; why not to The Merchants Bank for financial advice?

If you want a loan to buy cattle, hogs or equipment—if you want information as to how to invest money—come to those who make a business of financial matters, and are in a position to give you sound and impartial advice.

## THE MERCHANTS BANK

Head Office: Montreal. **OF CANADA** Established 1864.  
with its 19 Branches in Manitoba, 21 Branches in Saskatchewan, 53 Branches in Alberta, 8 Branches in British Columbia, 162 Branches in Ontario and 32 Branches in Quebec serves Rural Canada most effectively.  
WRITE OR CALL AT NEAREST BRANCH.

## The Dominion Bank

Established 1871

Paid-Up Capital and Reserve, \$13,000,000  
Total Assets \$100,000,000

Farmers' applications for loans for farming requirements and cattle purchases given special attention. Enquiries invited.

Consult the Manager of any of our Branches

F. L. Patton

Superintendent of  
Western Branches

Winnipeg

ESTABLISHED 1875

## IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

CAPITAL PAID UP \$7,000,000 RESERVE FUND \$7,000,000  
PELEG HOWLAND, PRESIDENT E. HAY, GENERAL MANAGER  
HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO

## SERVE THE EMPIRE

Canada calls on every farmer to produce all his land will yield. Should you require a loan in order to increase your production, it will be well to consult our local manager.

We Negotiate Farmers' Sale Notes.

126 Branches

48 Branches in Western Canada.

## Business and Finance

**A**LATE news note in The Guide of last week, inserted just before going to press, gave a full statement of changes in the present value of 1917 Victory Bond issues, as a result of the cessation (so far as concerns those issues) of the price-fixing arrangement made by the Dominion government with the executive committee of the Canadian bond dealers.

All the Victory Bonds issued in 1917 are now outside that price-fixing arrangement, which applies only to the 1918 issues. The 1917 issues are now listed on the open market, like any other securities that are bought and sold on the stock exchanges. Their value, therefore, may vary from day to day.

At the present writing the market values of the three maturities of the 1917 Victory Bonds are as follows: The five-year Victory Bonds maturing December 1, 1922, are worth 98; the ten-year Victory Bonds maturing December 1, 1927, are worth par, and the Victory Bonds maturing December 1, 1937, are worth 101½-102. To these prices must be added, of course, the accrued interest in each case to the date of sale.

The 1918 Victory Bonds issues continue under the control of the price-fixing arrangement, as already announced.

Any holder of such desirable securities as Victory Bonds, which are all untaxable, should not part with it except under the emergency stress of imperative necessity, and should, in doing so, communicate with a reputable, established bond dealer, in order to make sure of receiving its actual value.

### Manitoba's Rural Credit System

An interesting and instructive statement of the workings of the Rural Credit Societies, established in Manitoba, with the co-operation of the provincial government, under the Prout law, issued at the end of last month, shows that the loans made during the year 1918 amounted to a total of \$215,581. This sum was used:—

To buy stock .....	\$ 39,126
Machinery .....	17,840
Putting in crop .....	55,371
Breaking .....	53,465
Running expense .....	4,610
Seed grain .....	18,165
Improvements .....	5,935
Paying debt .....	21,069

Total \$215,581

The loans made by the various societies were as follows:—

Arden .....	\$ 17,700
Glenella .....	9,250
Lawrence .....	12,570
Lansdowne .....	29,895
Minitonas .....	31,775
Roblin .....	47,506
Swan River .....	25,235
St. Andrews .....	22,645
Tenby .....	8,220
Westbourne .....	10,785

Total \$215,581

### Societies in Operation

The beginning of the year 1919, finds Rural Credit Societies, under the Prout law, operating in nine municipalities and in ten societies, as shown in the foregoing table. The municipalities of St. Clements and St. Andrews are served by one society, the St. Andrews, the first to be organized.

The municipality of Westbourne has two societies, at Westbourne and Tenby. The municipality of Lansdowne has two, at Arden and Glenella.

In addition to the municipalities in which actual loaning has been done there are twenty-one municipalities in which charters have been granted but in which no actual loaning has yet occurred.

There are also twelve other municipalities in which the initial steps have been taken and in which societies will be organized in the near future. This makes a total of forty-two municipalities in which this movement for greater rural credits, and the supplying of the essential tools to men on the land, is under way. As the law was passed less than two years ago, the progress made can be considered satisfactory.

### The Workings of the Scheme

Under the operation of this system of Rural Credits Societies a food producer who needs to get the use of money, does not ask a friend to endorse a note. He joins a Rural Credit Society, made up of his neighbors, who understand his financial position. The directors of this society consider his application, and if they believe him worthy, they O.K. it, and he gets the money. The bank gives it to the society under the Prout law, at a fixed rate of six per cent., and the borrower gets it at a fixed rate of seven per cent., no more.

This money is loaned to the food producer payable at the end of the calendar year. If it is invested in cattle, or in new breaking, or in any other productive enterprise from which there is no quick return, there is an understanding that the loan is to be renewed. This understanding is set forth in writing and there is no element of uncertainty either in the mind of the borrower or the lender.

### The Two Essential Elements

It is an essential element of the Prout plan of rural credits that societies must be small, and that they must be made up of individuals who for the most part are known to one another. The work of these societies, with the exception of that of the secretary, is done without remuneration by the officers, which would be impossible if the societies could become large. The second element is that in a small society all the loans are made to borrowers who are personally known to practically all the members, and some of the mistakes which might be made by a bank manager are avoided.

The aid of the local municipality and the provincial government is given to the system. Both of these organized bodies hold stock in all the local societies and are behind the borrowings. It is improbable that at any time in the future either the municipality or the province will be called on to make a money contribution in this way. In the meantime large additions will be made to the wealth of the country through the added facilities which have been provided.

### Between the Two Lakes

The fact that borrowers are remote from banks, railways, or other facilities does not present the slightest difficulty in connection with this measure. There is at the present time a society in full operation in the municipality of Lawrence. Lawrence municipality is between Lake Dauphin and Lake Manitoba, in the northern portion of the province. It has not one mile of railway track, and the country is wooded. Homesteaders are scattered through it. The nearest railway line is the road up through Ste. Rose du Lac. There is of course no bank. The rural credit society loaned in the municipality this year the sum of \$12,750. This was distributed as follows:—

For the purchase of stock, \$3,070.
For the purchase of machinery, \$2,875.
For putting in and taking off crop, \$1,790.
For new breaking, \$4,615.
For seed grain, \$120.
For improvements, \$100.

### A Homestead Saved

The secretary of the society in the municipality of Lawrence states that one of the members of that society would have lost his homestead had it not been for the money he borrowed through its help. A loan was made to two discharged soldiers, one of whom has a pension of \$8.00 and the other \$5.00 a month, both of whom are unfit for hard pioneer farming.

There were 59 borrowers in this society, quite a number of whom were able to remain at home with their families and work on their own places for the first time. All the busi-



## THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated 1859

HEAD OFFICE — MONTREAL

Capital Authorized \$25,000,000  
 Capital Paid Up 14,000,000  
 Reserve Funds 15,000,000

President, Sir Herbert S. Holt.  
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Bills of Exchange, Drafts and Orders  
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### ALL KINDS OF Fidelity Bonding

Also Workmen's Compensation,  
 Motor Car Risks, Public Liability, Em-  
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 and Personal Accident and Illness.

CLAIMS PAID EXCEEDED \$36,000,000

### Railway Passengers Assurance Company of London

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For terms of twenty years (when  
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 by the borrower), repayable by  
 equal annual payments which in-  
 clude both principal and interest  
 —the surest and cheapest plan  
 yet devised for the gradual ex-  
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For further information apply to:

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 Manitoba Branch, Winnipeg, Man.

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### Bond and Debenture Corporation OF CANADA LIMITED

Dealers in  
**VICTORY BONDS**  
 And Other High-Grade

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ness was done through the branch of the Union bank in Dauphin, through the use of the mails, and both parties, the society and the bank, are satisfied with everything that has been done. D. H. Payne, the secretary of the society for this strictly rural municipality, is greatly pleased with the good results which in a very small way have been already attained. He has no fears for the future, as all loans are most carefully scrutinized and credit only given where the directors are fully satisfied.

### To Safeguard Investors

Dealing with the December report on business conditions in the Ninth Federal Reserve District of the United States, of which St. Paul and Minneapolis are the chief business centres, issued by John H. Rich, the Federal Reserve Agent under the United States banking legislation creating the Federal Reserve system, the Commercial West, of Minneapolis, makes some editorial comments which, while having their direct application south of the international boundary only, are not without interest on this side of the line too. The Commercial West says:—

"Mr. Rich devotes considerable space to the work of the Capital Issues Committee, in passing on the issuing of securities. This committee will pass out of existence six months after the president's proclamation announcing the signing the treaty of peace, unless Congress takes some action to continue its existence.

"There has been some talk of trying to maintain as a permanent body such an organization. Mr. Rich believes there is a possibility of the Treasury Department taking authority over dealings in Liberty Bonds. The idea is to prevent, if possible, the trading of Liberty Bonds for questionable or speculative securities, and to encourage the holders of such bonds to keep them.

### \$25,000,000 Lost by Investors

"Speaking of the loss to investors who invested in speculative or fraudulent enterprises, Mr. Rich ventures the estimate that \$25,000,000 have been lost in the Ninth District during the past two years by reckless and unwise buying of securities. These enterprises run all the way from those promoted by men with a sincere purpose but having limited business ability, to extreme cases of a fraudulent nature, the business of which is to sell stock for the benefit of the promoters.

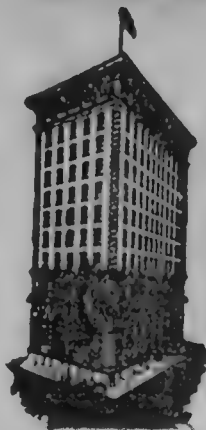
"If some method could be devised whereby the business of established investment houses would not be interfered with, it would seem that a great safeguard might be provided, through such a body as the Capital Issues Committee. Altogether it is a perplexing problem and not easily solved in a way that will permit business to proceed at the pace we expect in this rapidly moving country."

### Money in Germany

Reports from Switzerland state that everyone arriving from Germany says that among the classes possessing property or wealth in any form in Germany there is a constantly increasing fear that Bolshevism will gain control and that there will be general confiscation of bank assets and of all other tangible wealth, as there was in Russia. People are withdrawing their deposits from the banks. Many people who depended largely, or wholly, on the interests of their savings deposited in banks, are so afraid of their savings being confiscated that they are withdrawing them and using them as slowly as possible.

There is an immense increase in Germany of paper money issued by the cities and towns. The newest types of town moneys arriving in Switzerland bear the phrase, "guaranteed by the Reichsbank," which allows their circulation throughout the country. The Reichsbank is the German Imperial State bank. This increase of paper money issued by the cities and towns was the first symptom of anarchy in Russian economic life, when the local authorities printed paper money for paying the soldiers' families. The chief expense of the German towns is also financial aid to soldiers' families. It is expected that such money will be accepted by the farmers for provisions. It will last only a short time, and the German farmer will not accept this municipal money, in spite of the printed imperial guarantee, which becomes absurd when the empire loses control.

## UNION BANK OF CANADA



Head Office: WINNIPEG  
 Total Assets over \$140,000,000  
 Deposits over \$110,000,000

### A Joint Account is a Great Convenience for family funds. It may be opened with the UNION BANK OF CANADA

in the names of two persons, either of whom can make deposits or withdraw money when in town or when passing the bank. It is especially convenient if the husband is frequently away on trips, as it enables the wife to procure funds for expenses on her own signature alone.

### BRANCHES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA:

Haselton, Prince Rupert, Smithers, Vancouver, Victoria.

## Punctilious in Administration With Complete Fidelity of Purpose

—Will be found outstanding characteristics in a corporate Executor and Trustee.

How often have a Testator's wishes been thwarted by the weakness or vacillation of an individual Executor or Trustee, who has yielded to the pressure of heirs desirous of a modification of the terms of the Will.

In a well regulated Trust Company there can be no deviation from the course laid down by the Testator, whose last wishes must, and will, be carried out, free from all influences, favor and bias.

This Company has had many knotty problems to solve in the course of its many and varied administrations, and the solution has always been attended with eminently satisfactory results to all concerned.

## The Standard Trusts Company

346 MAIN STREET

Capital \$1,000,000

WINNIPEG

Reserve \$600,000

## CROWN LIFE

Here is a sound progressive all-Canadian Company whose net income in 1917 was nearly double 1916, whose expense ratio is decreasing steadily and surplus constantly growing. All this means good dividends and real service to Policyholders.

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Ship to us at once and Reap Benefits of High  
Prices now prevailing

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## Pierce Fur Co., Ltd.

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King and Alexander, WINNIPEG, Canada

We Also Buy HIDES and SENECA ROOT

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We want and we can use

500,000 MUSKRATS 10,000 WOLVES

We will pay at all times the highest market prices, and  
we pay express charges on all shipments.

## Dominion Fur Co.

241 PRINCESS STREET WINNIPEG, MAN.



Write us for price list  
and shipping tags.

We want, and will pay highest prices  
for all kinds of

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Ship your skins to us at once

We pay express charges or postage

Price List and Shipping Tags sent on request

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money for your FURS, HIDES, WOOL,  
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Write for Prices and Shipping Tags



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GUARANTEED PRICE LIST

Guarantees you more money as the market goes  
up; no less if the market goes down.

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IT IS to your interest to deal with us. Why delay when  
you can be sure of honest grading, absolutely highest  
prices and spot cash remittance?

"GRANDAD SHIPPED TO PROUTY"  
THE OLDEST FUR HOUSE IN NEW YORK  
THE FUR MARKET OF THE WORLD

Buyers are in New York now. Good furs were never  
more in demand and Prouty's will continue this year,  
as always, to pay higher prices. Try us now!

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Write for latest guaranteed price list, free.

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Raw Furs, G. m. m. Roots, Golden Seal, Etc.  
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SKUNK and WOLF, and are prepared  
to pay top prices for such skins. Ship  
all your furs to us immediately.  
It will pay you to write for our Free  
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## A. & E. Pierce & Co.

The Largest Raw Fur Merchants  
in Canada

213 PACIFIC AVE., WINNIPEG, Man.

SHIP YOUR RAW FURS  
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OUR PRICES ARE THE HIGHEST  
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PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE



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Lover of the Lone Trail, the Lone Trail waits for you."

## The Romance of the Fur Traders

Continued from Page 9

under the sway of the company, that the latter had charged too much for its land, had stifled even legitimate trade, had sold its goods at an exorbitant price, had made no provision for banking or marketing, had done nothing to civilize the Indians or protect the colonists from them and that on the whole it had sought its own interests entirely, knowing that these interests were opposed to those of a free, independent land-owning population. Consequently the committee recommended that the company's monopoly should be revoked and the island restored to the British Crown.

### Gold Discovered on the Fraser

The wisdom of this recommendation became clearer as gold was discovered in the Fraser and Thompson Rivers, leading to a rapid influx of miners and speculators who could not well be left in the hands of a purely commercial concern.

In the spring and summer of 1858 the rush to the gold mines was extraordinary. As all had to pass through Victoria in order to get a license from Governor Douglas, the fort suddenly became a city, while the mining regions on the mainland, in what is now British Columbia, were soon in urgent need of a strong and wise government, to keep the peace, arrange for the disposal of land for settlement, and to provide for all the emergencies in a mushroom colony composed of foreigners of all descriptions.

Accordingly, in August, 1858, British Columbia was erected into a Crown Colony, and in September the license for exclusive trading was revoked in all that territory between the 49th parallel northward to the Naas and Finlay and westward from the Rockies to the sea. At the same time the rights of the company in Vancouver Island were repurchased by the British Government. In this way the rule of the great company west of the Rockies ended as suddenly as it had begun. It remained for events in the Red River Colony to force the Imperial authorities to adopt a similar policy in regard to the company's rule east of the Great Divide.

When Simpson had become governor of the limited companies in 1821 he had found that every "gentleman in the service, both Hudson's Bay and North-West, was unfriendly to the colony planted by Lord Selkirk at Red River." But the settlers had maintained a stubborn existence in spite of locusts, grasshoppers and floods. When wheat failed, there were always the fish of the river and the buffalo of the plains.

### Settlement on the Red River

The settlers were a mixed lot, Scotchmen at Kildonan, Frenchmen and Swiss at St. Boniface, and Metis or half-breeds in the environs of both. The latter pro-

vided boatmen for the company, fish and buffalo meat for the colony. Accustomed to getting their food supply so easily they possessed all the thoughtlessness and restlessness of the casual laborer, and were inclined to be less law-abiding than the plodding settler. Consequently, it was from these half-breeds that the first opponents of the company's monopoly came. They commenced trading with the Americans in the south and egged on the small traders in the colony who had reason to complain of the freight rates charged by the company via York Factory and Hudson Bay. They resented the attempts of the company's officials to enforce the monopoly, and it is recorded that on one occasion in 1834 it required a deputation of the governor, the sheriff and "a ten-gallon keg of rum and tobacco" to pacify them when one of their number had been punished by an official of the company.

In all probability it was the growing opposition of the colonists which induced the company to build Lower Fort Garry nearer the mouth of the Red River than the original Fort Garry which had been built at the junction of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers in 1821; but a year after the purchase of Selkirk's rights in the colony, in 1834, the company rebuilt Upper Fort Garry at the Forks on higher ground than the earlier one. The site chosen this time being immediately east of the modern C.N.R. hotel of that name.

The purchase of Lord Selkirk's Red River holdings did not increase the popularity of the company. Frequent seizure of furs in the huts and chimneys of the Metis meant sympathy for the "free-trader" rather than odium for the law-breaker; and this feeling appeared to be strengthened by the rebellion in Lower Canada, for the settler began to feel that "free-trade" and liberty were one.

Unfortunately for the company it brought to the colony at this time Recorder Thom, who was known to the French as a violent opponent of Papineau; and his appointment was therefore regarded as an attack upon them. Prompted by his legal wisdom the company made a new form of title which made property in land dependent upon the avoidance of all trade in furs. The company likewise opened the letters of all who were suspected of illicit trade. This arbitrary pettiness caused ill-feeling to spread beyond its former limits, and the fight against the monopoly became a fight for the rights of British citizenship. The commercial question had become a political one. The "free-trader" in the Red River Valley was now becoming worthy to rank with the reformer in the Canadas, and when the issue was fairly joined not all the adroitness of Sir George Simpson could save the monopoly. The



Fort Vancouver.



Scotch and the Metis united in a petition to the Assembly of Canada against the "fictitious charter" of the company, which forced them to see their wealth "exploited for the exclusive profit of a company of traders, strangers to themselves and their country." They complained that the governor and council made the laws, judged the laws, and executed their own sentences, and that they, the colonists concerned, had no voice in the selection of the council nor any constitutional means of controlling its action. "As British subjects, we desire that the same liberty and freedom of commerce, as well as security of property, may be granted to us as is enjoyed in all other possessions of the British Crown, which liberty is become essentially necessary to our prosperity and to the tranquillity of this colony."

#### Territory Taken Over by Government

Though the issue was thus clearly stated in 1845 it was many long years before the claims of the settlers were won. The establishment of the Northwest in 1859 gave a loud voice to the grievances of the colony and Canada soon commenced the political negotiations, which, coupled with the breakdown of government on the part of the company, led to the ultimate transfer of its monopoly to the Canadian federation. In 1868, the political rights secured by the charter of 1870 and subsequent enactments were surrendered, and the great company consented to become a trading concern, possessing only the prestige and advantage that its age and experience would give it over other commercial companies yet to be. In consideration of its doubtful right it received from Canada £300,000, one-twentieth of the land between the United States and the Saskatchewan, Lake of the Woods and the Rockies, and in addition certain valuable blocks of land adjacent to its chief posts.

The surrender to the Crown was finally made in November, 1869, and in the following year after some friction and misunderstanding the vast territories concerned became part of the Dominion which was fore-ordained to extend from sea to sea.

Thus passed for ever the political and commercial supremacy of the Lords of the North. Their work was great in this respect, but it had long been done. They opened up vast unexplored regions to British adventure at a time when the eastern settler was too busy hewing his home from the forest to see beyond his local woods. With a fine strategic instinct they chose the sites of future towns and cities and held them by their lonely posts for the British Empire and the Canadian nation. Without soldiers they controlled a large and widely scattered Indian population so successfully that Canadians in the West have never known the war-whoop which struck such terror into the hearts of border men and maidens in the East.

About their work there is an element of romance which lingers still. It is being reproduced today in the great North Land where they still trade with a virtual monopoly and live the lives of fearless, honorable men. It will long be revived in the legends which retired factors and traders tell by their hospitable firesides. Still more will it cast its glamor about us when the antique vaults in London are opened, enabling the novelist and student to thrill us by the simple story of what heroic men achieved while bartering with the children of nature, before gold was discovered in the Fraser or a railway was projected to Hudson Bay.

#### Blindfolding Justice

Mose was in trouble again pending an explanation of why he had been found at night in the Squire's hen-house.

"Now, look her Mose," said the judge irritably, "didn't I give you ten days last month for trying to get into this same hen-house?"

Mose thought a moment. Then he said: "Marse Willyum, doan' de law say yo' cain't be tried twice wid de same t'ing?"

"Yes," said the judge. "No man can twice be placed in jeopardy for the same offence."

"Den, Marse Willyum, Ah'll jes' be steppin' along home. Ah wuz after de same chickings, sah."



a pair of boots or if he found that sugar was 12 cents a pound instead of "21 pounds for a dollar," he would think the country had fallen into the hands of robbers and thieves. And if he went in to buy a wagon similar to the old one that, like a skeleton whitening in the sun, lies out behind your barn, and was told that the price was \$150, he would have some sharp words to say about "profiteers."

But on the other hand, when he found that a hog is worth as much to-day as a cow was in his day, or that he could get more than \$2.25 a bushel for his wheat, it would make him feel some better. We would simply have to explain to the old gentleman that a dollar is not worth as much as it used to be. That is to say, it will not buy as much of many things as it did in his day. Professors of economics have a phrase they like to use—"the diminishing value of a dollar," they say.

"How much did you get for eggs in your day?" we would ask him.

"Thirteen cents. Two dozen a quarter," he would reply.



"Well, they are worth 60 cents a dozen now. How much for hogs?"

"Well, I remember some forty years ago selling the finest bunch of hogs you ever saw for 2 1/2 cents, per lb. What do they fetch now?"

"Twenty cents, fed and watered."

Yes, we would have lots of surprises for the old gentleman. But there is one commodity that is still the same price as in the old gentleman's day—that's Life Insurance. If Life Insurance premiums had advanced at the same rate as the price of other commodities, they would be twice or even three times what they are. You can maintain Life Insurance to-day with the same yearly deposit as you could fifteen years ago.

There is an Imperial Policy exactly suited to your own particular circumstances. Just fill out the coupon in this advertisement and mail it to us. Then we'll tell you all about it. And you will be placed under no obligation whatever.

## THE IMPERIAL LIFE

ASSURANCE COMPANY of CANADA

HEAD OFFICE . . . TORONTO, ONTARIO

Branches and Agencies in all important centres

IF some old gentleman who died, say fifteen years ago, at the age of seventy, could come back and go shopping with us to-day, what a tremendous shock he would get. If he went into the store where he used to trade and they asked him ten dollars for

The carrying of Life Insurance is a practice that is more and more extending among Canadian farmers. Almost every man and woman wants to save money in order that they may be independent later on in life. Life Insurance is the greatest way to save that has ever been devised. Just think of it!—the moment you sign your application for life insurance for \$1,000 or \$2,000, or \$5,000 you have created "an estate" of that much money. Each year or each six months you deposit the premium with the Company. At the end of fifteen, or twenty, or thirty years, The Imperial Life Assurance Company pays over to you the proceeds of your savings for that period. You don't need to worry about any other kind of saving. You and your family are safe!



If you want to save money to pay off a mortgage, Life Insurance is the way to do it. If you want to build later on, you can easily and quickly raise money against your Life Insurance. If you want to provide for the education of your children, or to buy a farm for your boy later on, or to guarantee your wife and family against trouble and want, if anything should happen to you, the surest and best way to do it is by Life Insurance. In the old days people used to say, "Oh, Life Insurance! No, thanks. You have to die to win!" That is a great mistake. You don't have to die to win, because The Imperial Life Assurance Company has many different plans of Life Insurance to offer that will provide you with money at the time you know you will need it most.

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Executive of the United Farm Women of Ontario.  
From left to right: Miss Emma Griesbach, Collingwood, secretary; Mrs. George Brodie, Collingwood, president; Mrs. J. Foote, Newmarket, vice-president.

# Farm Women's Clubs

## New Year's Message

**W**E are entering upon a year containing problems more complex than any we have met before. The war over, we face the period of reconstruction, the legacy left us by the silent forms lying in those war-stained European graves. Shall we fail in our task? If so, our men will have died in vain.

## Our International Viewpoint

From an international standpoint, shall we start the New Year by making vicious economic resolves against Germany and her allies, or shall we strive to "lessen old causes of conflict," thereby making future wars less possible? Shall women entertain a more bitter spirit towards the women of enemy countries, than our men are doing towards the men of those same countries?

Or shall we, men and women, study the results of the Peace Conference, and take for our guidance the attitude of the noblest of our Allied leaders? What we do in this respect will have far-reaching effects on the reconstruction of our Dominion, with its mixed population.

## A National Viewpoint

We read that the national debt of Canada amounts now to about \$150 for every man, woman and child living in the Dominion, as against \$62 per head before the war. To fulfill its obligations, our Federal Government may have to raise money at the rate of nearly \$40 a year per head for every person in Canada, as against \$21 per head in 1914.

How is this to be done? Canada has many thousands of soldiers to absorb again into civil life, and large numbers of disabled (and some terribly disabled) men to care for. Canada has hundreds of women formerly engaged in various forms of war service, to be transferred to other ranks of industry. It is said that in Toronto alone, there are already thousands of persons out of employment.

Shall this labor be diverted into productive channels, that can face world-wide competition, or into development of industries which may need high protection in order that they may exist. An excellent story in The Guide some years ago, entitled "Johnny's Infant Industry," gave an amusing, yet educational description, of how bananas might be grown in Canada—at a price, if the industry were only sufficiently protected. Do we want to grow bananas in Canada?

## The Rural Viewpoint

To come directly to our own farm problems. Canada, an essentially agricultural country, must again enter into competition in the world's markets. Can farmers sell their wheat at 75 cents per bushel, and their other products at a corresponding price, and make production pay? They could not do it before the war, and in future there will be the added burden of increased taxation, of which, if the farmers do not watch, they will bear the lion's share.

What shall we do? We must sell our wheat at competitive prices, because we consume but a small proportion. We must increase the purchasing power of our dollar. How? By minding our own business. Not only the business of production, but the equally important business of distribution. "Meeting what must be, is half commanding it."

The sooner we bend our energies to the task of understanding, and contributing our share towards the solution of the great questions facing us, the sooner will our object "Reconstruction" be attained. Canada is a land of unbounded natural resources, a land of unlimited possibilities, but the common people of Canada have never given her a square deal. They have allowed exploitation until a mere handful of men control the wealth of the country.

What is the remedy? Organization—Co-operation—Education. Will every farm man and woman in the West make a New Year's Resolution to join the farmers' organization, and help carry out the splendid program of the organized farmers, the platform of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, which is the only program put out by any class of people in Canada, looking towards a solution of these, and other important questions in the interests of all.—Violet McNaughtan, Hon. Sec. Sask. W.G.G.A.

## Resolutions for Sask. Convention

Will the members of the W.S.G.G.A. of Saskatchewan, who have resolutions they wish to send in for the convention, kindly let the Provincial Secretary have them as soon as possible. Many of these resolutions require that accurate information be obtained concerning them, and this cannot be done satisfactorily, if they are sent in too near convention time.

We are hoping for good discussions on some of the many vital issues facing Canada in the reconstruction problem, so please send your resolutions, not later than February 6, to Mrs. John McNaughtan, Harris, Sask.

## Household Economics

Judging by the number of enquiries received since my last report, the subject of household economics is a live one among our clubs, although at present it is more for study and discussion than for practical use. Now that the need of much of the patriotic work is removed, I feel sure this part of our work will progress more satisfactorily.

Re Community Laundries: As I am requested by our board to find out something definite in regard to community laundries, I have made careful enquiry of the Departments of Agriculture, both in Canada and the United States, as well as from individuals and clubs, and found that apparently the only successful community laundry is located at Chatfield, Minn. This laundry is operated in connection with a co-operative creamery, the same power running both, and the charge for washing being deducted from the creamery cheque each week.

It remains for us to try out some such scheme, when we should be in a position to impart information to others. Until some club or community has the capital to experiment with a laundry of this kind, we cannot have very definite information about it, but I see no reason why it should not be a success.

Gasoline power, and cheaper labor-saving devices are being discussed by many of our clubs, and I have also been asked for information along these lines, by the Manitoba and Alberta Provincial Secretaries, which all goes to show that this department will be one of the features of our Association's work.—Mrs. Ida

McNeal, Convenor of Household Economics Committee of Sask. W.G.G.A.

## McGill Travelling Library

I should like to bring our method of securing a library to the attention of other organizations. The same opportunity to obtain a good assortment of books at a very low cost is open to every community. McGill University of Montreal has a great many lists of circulating libraries, and for the sum of \$3 they will send out 40 books for six months, all expenses paid. All they ask is that a personal guarantee of \$50 be given them in case the books are lost or destroyed. Anyone writing to Miss E. D. Howe, Librarian of the Circulating Department, McGill University, may get all particulars and list of books. To my mind this is a very generous offer, as every community has an opportunity to secure splendid literature at a very small cost.—Stella L. Richards, Secretary, Beaver W.S.G.A.

## Oakville's Annual Report

The Oakville Women's Section of the Grain Growers' Association, with a membership of 56, can report a very successful year's work. We held regular monthly meetings until the epidemic of influenza interfered with the November meeting and caused us to postpone the annual "At Home" which was to have been held on December 10. However, we can report the following work accomplished during the year: Proceeds of Red Cross Sale, \$87.35; Funds from war lectures, \$13.50; Donation to Red Cross, \$4.50; Collections for 24th of May, \$39.50; Sale of quilts, \$47.00; Plate collection, \$20.00; Prisoners of War Fund, \$90.00; Belgian Relief Fund, \$20.00; Soldiers' Boxes as below, \$513.00.

Besides this the Red Cross workers have completed 169 pairs of pyjamas, 60 day shirts, 18 dressing gowns, 15 bed socks, two personal property bags. Parcels for overseas were sent as follows: On February 19, 51 boxes; on June 6, 60 boxes; on October 22, 60 boxes. These boxes were valued at \$3 each.

The charity committee has ably collected and disposed of numerous garments for families in need. These included underclothes, middies, shirts, coats, vests, dresses, hats, etc., the supply exceeding the demand in this vicinity.

The program of our women's section is of an instructive nature, an outline of the year's work being planned by a committee appointed by the club for that purpose. As a study for the coming year, we have purchased a number of copies of the Legal Status of Women compiled by Mary E. Crawford.

A very successful district convention was held in the month of June, at which representatives attended from adjoining locals. Addresses were given by local members as well as by outside speakers. We had in addition several musical numbers. At one of our meetings Miss Menach, the district nurse, visited our club and gave a helpful discourse. The extension branch of the Department of Agriculture at another time provided us with a demonstrator in war cooking. Altogether we consider we have had a very successful year's work, and look forward to still greater success in 1919. Ella A. Whitmore, Sec., Oakville, W.S.G.A.

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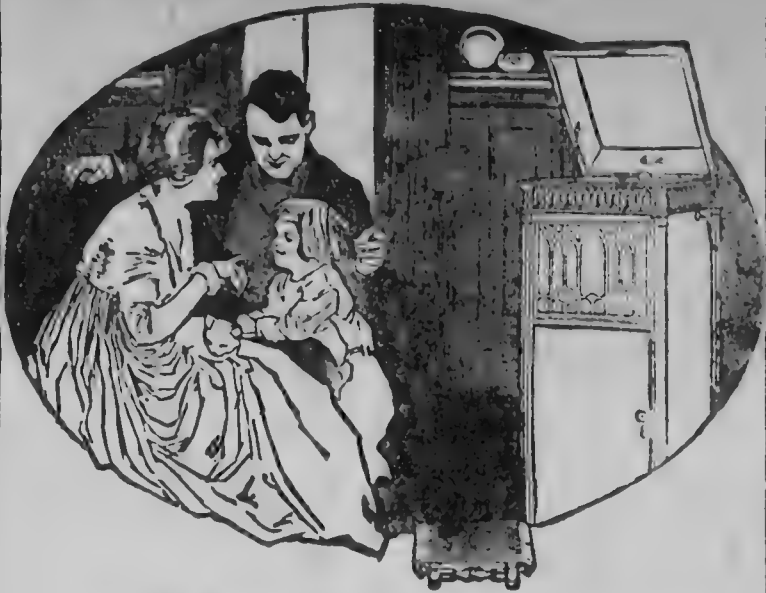
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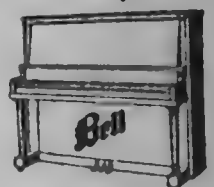
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# Young Canada Club

## Blue Cross Fund

Stanley Sharp, Biggar, Sask. \$5.00  
 Alberta L. Yeoman, Lanigan, Sask. 10  
 Ernest Dahl, Naughtan Glen, Alta. 10  
 Engrid Dahl, Naughtan Glen, Alta. 10  
 —Dixie Patton.

We had a Red Cross garden this year at Clunie school, and thought we would like to help the Blue Cross too. We have succeeded in raising \$5.00 by collections of eggs and money during the summer. Our teacher, Mrs. Herring, sold the eggs for us. Altogether we collected 112 eggs. I am enclosing the amount of our Blue Cross Fund:—  
 Sale of eggs \$3.25  
 Contributions from children .75  
 Contribution from teacher 1.00  
 —Yours truly, Stanley Sharp, age 13, Grade VI, Biggar, Sask.

## What I Did Last Christmas

Last year I had lots of fun. I got up about seven o'clock. I got a little box with shells around it and a set of dishes. There were six cups and six saucers, a sugar bowl, a milk pitcher, and a teapot. My two sisters and I got a sled. We got lots of candy and nuts. My youngest brother's birthday is the day after Christmas. We built a snowman on his birthday, and had lots of fun. I hope to see my letter in print. Wishing the club much success.—Ruth Carson, age 13, Pamrum, Sask.

## A Christmas Dream

Last Christmas when I went to bed there came a fairy and asked me if I wanted to go to her Christmas party. I said, "Yes," so I got up and dressed in my sister's silk waist and one of her long skirts. The skirt was so long that it dragged on the floor. I went to the fairy and she changed me with her wand, as small as she was. We went to the river, and found a boat. The

fairy and I had a pillow and some paddling sticks. We soon got where the fairy lived. The fairy rang a bell and a servant came, and opened the door and let us in. There was a king fairy, a queen fairy, prince and a princess. The supper was on a fine table, with an embroidered damask. And soon the supper was over. Soon the dance began. It was in a fine hall and everything was beautiful. We had a great time. I danced with the king and prince. While I was dancing with the king I fell down and he picked me up. Wasn't he a good fairy king to do that? Soon the party was over, and the good fairy took me home again. Then I woke up and found I was in bed. In the morning I told my dream to my sister and she laughed so hard. Hoping to see my dream in print.—Lily Rohdey, age 10, Rush Lake, Sask.

## Likes the Doo Dads

I have been reading the letters in the Young Canada Club page a great deal so I thought I would write. I like the Doo Dads very much. Old Doc Sawbones is always looking for someone to get hurt, it seems. I am 13 years old and am in grade V. at school. We live ten miles from town and one

mile-and-a-half from school. I would like to correspond with someone of my own age (13).—Stanley Michiel, Innisfail, Alta.

## A Jolly Party

A Christmas party was held in the school-house.

A large pine tree stood in one corner, decorated with tinsel, toys, candy, gilded balls, candles, and on the top was a little candy Santa Claus.

There were 15 children at the party. After they had all arrived we played some games, and then old Santa Claus distributed the presents.

There had been candy hid through the school-house and the one who found the most candy received a present.

After we had played blind-man's-bluff awhile, we went for a sleigh ride with Santa.

When we came back we had refreshments consisting of sandwiches, ice cream and cake.

We then had a jolly ride home.—Lois Sylvester, Warner, Alta.

## A Gift That Pleased

One Christmas Eve, my daddy took my sister and I to a Christmas entertainment. They also had a tree that

night. When Santa Claus was giving out the presents, a little Shetland pony walked in at the back door on to the platform. It had a little saddle and bridle on which were decorated with red, white and blue ribbon. Of course everyone was eager to know who was to get the pony. The Santa said, "This pony is for Irene, Aileen and Stanley Walker." (Irene and Stanley are my sister and brother.) We surely were pleased to hear that. Daddy took the pony home with us. The next morning we decided to name her Trixie. Christmas morning a friend of ours came and was trying to ride her. She bucked him off right over her head. He sat laughing, and she trotted off to the corner of the yard and stood there. We had a lot of fun with her that day, and for a long time afterwards.—Aileen Walker, age 9, Cayley, Alta.

## The Stone in the Road

There was once a rich man who loved the people of the town. One day he put a stone in the road and hid himself in the bush and waited to see what would happen. A poor man came along driving a cow. He scolded because the stone was in the road and he went on with his cow. Then a man came with a wagon. He too began to scold, but he went on. Every one who came by scolded and fretted because of the stone but nobody touched it. One night a poor miller's boy was going home from the mill; he was very tired after a hard day's work but he thought to himself it is almost dark some one will fall over this stone and get badly hurt, I must move it out of the way. So he tugged and pulled and pushed and at last succeeded in moving it from its place. Under the stone lay a bag of gold and on this bag was written: "This belongs to the one who moves the stone. It is no wonder the miller's boy went home with a light heart. How do you suppose the other townsmen felt who passed along the road?"

If any of the girls would like to write to me I will answer all letters.—Helen C. Hiedinger, Gimli, Man.

## A TERRIBLE SEA SERPENT APPEARS OFF THE WONDERLAND OF DOO.

THE Wonderland of Doo borders on the sea. The poor little Doo Dads would be safer if their country were all inland. First the heartless Hundads invaded their country from their ship. When they were repulsed and driven into the sea the Doo Dads thought that they were safe from that quarter. But they were mistaken. Now, a terrible sea serpent has appeared off their coasts. Sleepy Sam, the Hobo, is to blame this time. He was fishing off that big rock, and dozing away as usual, when the sea serpent, attracted by his bait, rose out of the water. What a great commotion it has caused! Even Flannelfeet, the Cop, is scared out of his wits. The young fellow with the catapult and Old Doc Sawbones are the only ones who are standing their ground. All but Sandy, the Piper, who is determined that he will kill the terrible sea serpent with the screechings of his bagpipes and so win the \$1,000 reward which is offered to any Doo Dad who will capture the sea serpent dead or alive. He will have to play louder yet, however, for he has not even awakened the sleepy head of a hobo from his snooze. It is to be hoped that he will kill the monster before it gobbles up the poor little Doo Dad on the island. Isn't it cruel of the sun to laugh so heartily at the danger the Doo Dads find themselves in?









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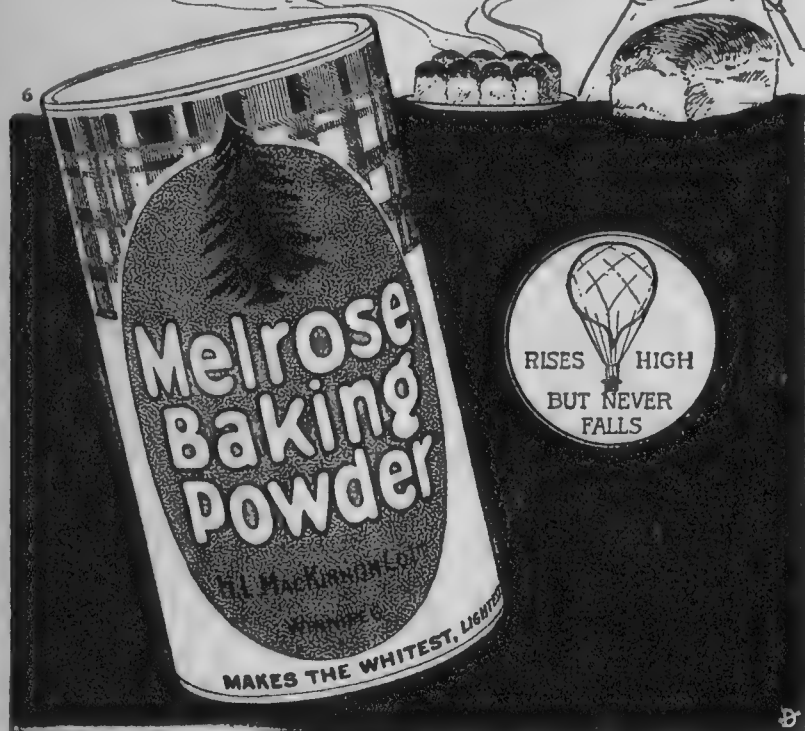
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#### CONVENTION DATES

United Farmers' and Farm Women of Alberta.....	January 21, 22, 23
Federation of Women's Institutes.....	February 13, 14, 15
Home Economics Societies.....	February 18, 19, 20
Women's Institutes (Alberta).....	March 11, 12, 13, 14

## The British Elections

Results of the Voting Analysed—Conclusions to be Drawn from the Coalition's Triumph—By John A. Stevenson

THE results of the elections in Great Britain are in accordance with anticipations, but what is surprising is the extent of the victory of the Coalition headed by Mr. Lloyd George, as visible in the members returned. It is for him a tremendous personal triumph. The results show that the following members have been elected:—

Coalition Unionists .....	334
Coalition Liberals .....	127
Coalition Laborites .....	10

Total ..... 471

Laborites .....	65
Independent Unionists .....	46
Non-Unionist Liberals.....	37
National party .....	2
Socialists .....	1
Sinn Feiners .....	73
Irish Nationalists .....	7
Independents .....	5

Total ..... 236

#### Coalition majority 236.

One great party practically disappears, the Irish Nationalists; and the Liberals are sadly rent in factions. The popular vote in England and Wales, however, for which alone the figures are available, shows, however, that the victory of the Coalition is not so sweeping as the seats captured seem to indicate. The figures as given by cable are as follows:—

Coalitionists .....	
Unionists .....	3,483,000
Liberals .....	1,372,390
Laborites .....	172,957

Total ..... 4,928,347

Non-Coalition .....	
Liberal .....	1,300,600
Laborites .....	2,237,100
Unionists .....	323,200
Independents .....	469,700

Total ..... 4,330,600

#### Some Notable Discrepancies

It may be taken that the Scotch polls reveal a larger proportion of Liberal and Labor votes as the Unionists have secured a minority of seats in Scotland, but going on the basis of the English polls it can be seen that the straight Unionists polled 3,483,000 votes they secured 335 seats, while on the other hand, the Independent Liberals and Laborites polled between them 3,537,700 votes and yet only secured 102 seats. They actually polled more votes than the Unionists and yet got much less than one-third of the seats. The Independent Unionists only polled one-quarter as many votes as the Independent Liberals, and yet secured nine more seats. The vote if transposed by parties, reveals a very strange result:—

Unionists .....	Poll	Seats
Independent Unionists .....	3,483,000	334
	323,200	46

3,806,200 380

Coalition Liberals .....	1,372,000	127
Independent Liberals .....	1,300,600	37
Laborites .....	2,237,100	65
Coalition Laborites .....	172,957	10
Independents .....	469,700	8
Sinn Feiners—Nationalists .....		80

5,552,357 327

The Unionists polled practically 40 per cent. of the total vote and yet contrived to secure 55 per cent. of the seats; an amazing anomaly in the election result is thereby revealed. Labor is grossly under-represented, and this is the worst feature of the result.

#### Some Features of the Election

One feature of the election was the complete rejection of all the women candidates, except the Countess Markiewicz, who has been elected as a Sinn Feiner. The other portent is the lowness of the poll. The average British constituency in Great Britain contained about 32,000 registered electors, but the average poll ran from 14,000 to 20,000. In England the poll in the whole was a little over 50 per cent., while in Scotland it was actually less. The reasons for this were various. The soldiers in the end

were unable to exercise the franchise in any large numbers. Many of them were unregistered. Others declined to vote and wrote on their ballot papers that they would vote when they got home and knew the candidates. Many other men and women were away from their ordinary domiciles, engaged in munitions and other war work and had no opportunity of going home. The average poll at British elections has always run to between 80 per cent. and 90 per cent., and even apart from those overseas and those unable to vote, there must have been a great number of deliberate abstentions.

There was an exceedingly widespread distaste at the idea of an election at the present time. It was felt that while the old parliament had grown stale there was no real issue at stake, and that it would have been well to defer the polling until the soldiers had better access to the polls.

#### The Asquith Group

There will be a majority of Unionists in the house, but as they have polled only a minority of votes in the country, about three-fifths of the total, it is doubtful if they would feel prepared to carry on the government without the assistance of Lloyd George. It is now rumored that the Asquith wing of the Liberal party, who have been bereft of all their leaders, will reunite under Lloyd George's banner with the rest of the Liberals. The Asquith group, as the writer prophesied some weeks ago in *The Guide*, suffered a most disastrous defeat, but they have only themselves to blame. Mr. Asquith had lost his grip upon public affairs since his son's death and has steadily pursued a policy of negation. He offered no constructive program, and, while he did not actually criticize Lloyd George, he did not restrain the fierce vendetta which some of his lieutenants adopted towards that statesman. Messrs. McKenna, Runciman and Samuel were all types of political leaders for whom there is little place in the future political world.

From the year 1906 onwards, it was Lloyd George and not the McKennas and Samuels who supplied the driving force for British Liberalism. The elections revealed the fact that Lloyd George formed the very core of the Liberal party; he managed in towns like Bristol and Leeds to take with him the whole structure of local Liberalism, candidates, papers and all. If the Asquith Liberals unite with the rest of the party under Lloyd George's banner as a cable suggests, there may be a future for Liberalism as issues are likely to arise on the question of Free Trade or the House of Lords, which will cause a line of cleavage between the Unionist and Liberal members of the Coalition. Lloyd George might break with the Tories many of whom are sternly suspicious of his radical inclinations. If he does not get his way in his projected reforms, he would not be slow to emerge as the "People's Champion" once more. To win the election, the Coalition Unionists had to pledge themselves to a large number of policies which they must at heart bitterly dislike. Nationalization of railways and the abolition of the hereditary House of Lords would have met with bitter resistance from them before the war.

#### One Outstanding Fact

One fact stands out clear about the elections, that any candidate who was suspected of a pacifist tendency or even luke-warmness in the war, has simply been swept out of existence. The Labor leaders, Arthur Henderson, Ramsay MacDonald, Philip Snowden and F. W. Jowett, were all defeated by enormous majorities in labor strongholds, and Liberals who were suspected of the same heresy like Messrs. Trevelyan and Outhwaite, met a worse fate. Even a record of service at the front could not save Lord Kerry from the fatal stigma of being the son of the pacifist, Lord Lansdowne, though running as a Coalition Unionist in his old seat in Derbyshire, where he was defeated by a Asquith Liberal. On the other hand Labor men who had taken a



patriotic attitude on the war received enormous polls.

Many seats were secured to the Unionists by a splitting of the vote between Labor and Liberalism, particularly in Scotland and North of England, and Unionist candidates profited greatly by this fact. In general the result of the election will strengthen the demand for proportional representation or at least the adoption of the alternative vote system. The body of Independent Unionists consist chiefly of Ulsterites who gave no pledge to support the Coalition because its leaders had promised to grant a certain measure of home rule.

Lloyd George will find that his worst difficulty is the size of his majority; as he can rely in most matters on the support of the Independent Unionists, he will have, in the absence of the Sinn Feiners, a majority of more than 100 over the other parties. This exceeds the two great Liberal majorities of 1832 and 1906, which each exceeded 300.

#### The Mandate to Lloyd George

The net result of the election is to give a mandate to the man who won the war for a far-reaching policy of reconstruction. No man since the two Pitts has been accorded such a whole-hearted devotion of the part of the British people. But it is a mandate which carried with it grave responsibilities, and the London Observer points out that if these responsibilities are treated lightly the reaction will be swift and overpowering. There is a chance that the Conservative elements in the Coalition may think that possessing the majority of seats, they can get along without Lloyd George and dispense with his services, or seek occasion to thwart his reforming policies. He is pledged, for instance, to some sort of home rule for Ireland, and the Ulster Unionists might induce their old party to resist the fulfillment of this pledge. In that event Lloyd George, especially if the Liberal Party reunites under his banner, would have no hesitation in going into opposition with a certain prospect of an early triumph at the polls. If, however, he succeeds in carrying his Unionist allies along with him on the path of progress, the Coalition party will take definite shape as the more conservative party in the country, and the next election will see a definite issue between it and the Labor party, which, though its increase in seats is not large, has made a tremendous advance in votes recorded.

Labor in fact is now in the position of being the only alternative government. It is now a responsible and powerful party, willing, when asked, to take office and its function in the coming parliament will be to provide constructive criticisms. It has, as matters stand, two strings to its bow. Besides criticizing measures in parliament and striving to veto reactionary legislation there, it can set itself at the head of the industrial movement whose veto on reactionary measures, though non-political, can be made extremely powerful. In the past this has been the favorite method of capitalist parties.

#### The Lesson of the Elections

The lesson of the elections should not be lost to Canadian observers. In the first place it is a complete justification of the progressive elements here who supported the Coalition government. It shows that British people feel a contemptuous hostility for all who attempted to thwart or were even lukewarm over the national effort to destroy Prussianism, and that no record of political capacity or reforming zeal was sufficient in the public eye to counteract this one public defect.

It also proves that the temper of the people in England is for radical reform, inasmuch as they have once more entrusted power to the most radical leader of the times.

It also proves that a liberalism which is merely negative and critical and is not willing to adopt vigorous constructive policies cannot win the popular support.

The Union government in Canada perhaps may take heart of grace from the British elections, and plunge the country into an early election, but they should remember two things.

Firstly, that they do not possess a Lloyd George; and secondly, that there are crying evils in the economic and social life of Canada which they must show signs of tackling with courage ere they can expect a similar re-endorsement.

# The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, January 6, 1919.

**OATS.**—It would be difficult to imagine quieter conditions than now exist in the local markets. There has been nothing new happened for weeks and prices are remaining steady. May delivery price has advanced slightly since a week ago, influenced by some strength in American markets. The arguments of supply and demand are variously construed by interested parties to support their bearish or bullish sentiments.

**BARLEY.**—A gain of five-and-a-half cents has been made during the past week. This does not indicate an improved demand for the grain. Offerings are so light that prices advance easily when other grains are strong, and the advance in our prices has not been followed by the American barley market.

**FLAX.**—Trade continues very light. Prices have advanced a few cents since a week ago, but the market shows no feature.

#### WINNIPEG FUTURES

	Dec.	Jan.	2	3	4	5	6	Week	Year
Oats—31	79	79	79	80	81	81	79	85	
Barley—									
May 104	1037	1057	1071	1071	1081	1081	323		
Flax—									
May 343	338	342	342	344	332	323	342		

**INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATOR STOCKS**  
Movement of grain in interior terminal elevators for the week ending Wednesday, Jan. 1 was as follows:—

Elevator	Grain	Rec'd during week	Ship'd during week	Now in store
Saskatoon	Wheat	18,574	17,060	668,571
	Oats	71,117	5,713	823,203
	Barley	2,812		76,451
	Flax			790
Calgary	Wheat	37,452	7,871	1,192,509
	Oats	46,515	14,705	854,822
	Barley	2,633	3,598	165,636
	Flax	239	875	1,543

#### THE CASH TRADE

Minneapolis, January 2, 1919.

**OATS.**—Steady to 1 cent higher; No. 4 white in better demand and higher; No. 3 white January price to half cent over. No. 3 white closed at 67½ to 68 cents; No. 4 white oats at 62½ to 67½ cents.

**RYE.**—Demand good; offerings light. No. 2 rye closed at \$1.55 to \$1.55½.

**BARLEY.**—Practically no offerings; market firm. Prices closed at 87 to 96 cents.

**FLAXSEED.**—Demand good at 2 to 6 cents. No. 1 seed closed at \$3.58 to \$3.60 on spot under May for No. 1 spot and to arrive, and \$3.58 to \$3.69 to arrive.

## The Livestock Market

#### WINNIPEG

Winnipeg, January 6, 1919.—The United Grain Growers Limited Livestock Department report receipts of livestock for sale at the Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, for the week ending, January 4, 1919, were as follows:—Cattle, 1261; sheep and lambs, 526; calves, 14; hogs, 4,521.

Receipts of cattle have been light for the past week owing to the holiday season and up until Thursday of this week there was practically no trading or very little of any kind. There has been a demand for the few cattle that did come in at prices fully 25 to 50 cents a cwt. higher than they were ten days ago. Market prices for the near future will depend a good deal on the run of stock.

#### FIXED WHEAT PRICES

	1°	2°	3°	4°	5°	6°	T1	T2	T3
Fixed	224	221	217	211	199	190	212	212	208
Year ago	221	218	215	208	196	187	215	212	207

#### Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, Dec. 31 to Jan. 6, inclusive

Date	Wheat Feed	2CW	3CW	OATS Ex 1 Pd	1 Pd	2 Pd	3CW	4CW	Rej	Flax	RYE
Dec. 31	75	71	72	71	66	98	93	81	79	334	330
Jan. 1	Holiday										
2	74	71	71	71	66	97	92	80	78	329	325
3	165	75	71	72	66	99	94	81	78	333	329
4	165	76	72	73	67	101	96	85	83	333	329
5	165	77	73	74	67	101	96	85	83	334	330
6	165	77	73	74	67	101	96	85	83	334	330
Week ago	75	71	72	71	66	97	92	80	78	333	329
Year ago	170	86	80	80	77	138	133	115	115	317	313

#### LIVESTOCK

	Winnipeg Jan. 6	Year Ago	Calgary Jan. 4	Toronto Jan. 4	St. Paul Jan. 4	Chicago Jan. 4
<b>Cattle</b>						
Choice steers	10 50-12 75	9 00-10 50	11 50-13 00	14 25-14 80	12 50-15 00	18 00-19 75
Best butcher steers	10 00-10 50	8 50-9 00	10 50-11 50	11 75-13 40	12 00-14 00	15 00-19 00
Fair to good butcher steers	9 00-9 75	8 50-9 00	9 00-10 00	10 00-11 00	8 50-9 50	15 00-18 35
Good to choice fat cows	8 50-9 50	7 00-8 25	7 00-8 00	9 00-10 00	7 00-10 00	8 00-11 00
Medium to good cows	7 00-8 25	6 50-7 25	6 50-7 00	6 50-7 50	6 00-8 00	7 50-9 00
Canners	5 00-6 00	4 00-5 00	4 00-5 00	5 00-5 50	6 00-6 75	6 00-6 85
Good to choice heifers	9 00-10 00	8 00-8 75	7 50-8 10	12 00-13 25	7 50-8 00	9 00-10 00
Fair to good heifers	7 50-9 00	7 00-7 75	6 00-7 00	9 00-12 00	5 75-7 00	7 50-8 50
Best oxen	7 50-9 00	7 00-8 00	6 00-7 00	9 00-10 50	7 75-8 50	10 00-12 50
Best butcher bulls	7 50-8 00	6 00-7 25	6 00-6 50	5 50-7 00	7 00-7 50	7 50-8 25
Common to bologna bulls	5 50-7 25	5 50-6 75	5 00-6 00	9 00-10 75	11 00-12 00	9 50-10 50
Fair to good feeder steers	8 75-10 50	7 75-8 00	9 00-9 50	7 00-8 50	7 50-9 00	9 50-10 00
Fair to good stocker steers	7 50-9 00	5 50-7 50	9 00-9 50	7 00-8 50	7 50-9 00	9 50-10 00
Best milkers and springers (each)	\$85-\$120	\$75-\$90				
Fair milkers and springers (each)	\$50-\$80	\$50-\$65				
<b>Hogs</b>						
Choice hogs, fed and watered	18.00	17.75	18.35-18.50	18.00	17.10	17.50
Light hogs	14.00-15.00	14.00			15.85	17.25
Sows	12.00-14.00	12.00-14.00				16.50
Stags	10.00-12.00	8.00-10.00				16.50
<b>Sheep and Lambs</b>						
Choice lambs	13.00-15.00	10.00-15.00	12.00-13.00	15.25	14.60	14.75
Best killing sheep	10.00-11.50	8.00-12.00	9.00-10.50	10.50	8.00-9.50	9.50

There was practically no cows and heifers as very but \$6.00 to \$7.00 can be a vailing price with calves \$7.

Top price on cattle a year

Receipts of hogs were light

keen. A few hogs were off

day and realized \$18.35 off

receipts brought \$18.50 on

Top price on hogs a year

Sheep.—We had a

sheep but with no of

the same as last week

\$13.00; wethers, \$11.00

\$9.00 to \$10.50.

We look for a good market

ing week on good killing cat

steers. The demand for but

the B.C. market will soon be

have a tendency to stiffen prices

having cattle to dispose of should

touch with the market before dispos

their stock.

#### TORONTO

Toronto, Dec. 25, 1918

The annual market review for the year

low:—

The year just closing has been a record

for the livestock market at Toron

amount of stock handled and prices paid

is expected that cattle receipts will

an increase over those of 1917 of about

000 head, that sheep receipts will equal

year's but that there will have been a

falling off in hogs. The total killing for

year will reach approximately 381,000 ea

including calves, 886,000 hogs, 156,000 sh

compared with 304,000 cattle, 869,000 h

and 153,000 sheep slaughtered during 19

A good percentage of the cattle on sale dur

the months of March, April, May, and J

were fairly well finished stock, but during

last six months of the year, most of the ca

were of poor quality, a good load being

exception. A big proportion of

marketed during the second period

very inferior breeding and the cattle

show breeding was in most cases u

During the months of August, S

October and November, Ontario recei

considerably augmented by shimpes

Western Canada, and at times the y

local abattoirs were in a more or l

gested condition, finding it difficult

sufficient cold storage to handle the

ducts and being obliged to obtain a

amount of freezing space in the United

to handle the surplus. Prices attained

high level, starting at \$12, gradually

ing up to \$17.50 in the middle of Jun

market gradually declined again and t

closed with good steers bringing \$15.

was a heavier movement of cattle o

class feeding quality to Buffalo and

American points than in 1917, there

17,000 cattle shipped south compared

only 8,000 last year. In addition, 10,000

were billed through Toronto largely

Western Canada to Buffalo and Lam

markets, compared with only 5,000 in

A regrettable feature of the year's tr

was the fact that fewer cattle found

way back to Ontario farmers for win

ing. Last year Ontario farmers purch

44,000 cattle and 15,000 were shipped

Western Canada to Ontario farms, whil

tillery stables accommodated 4,000 head.

T year only 38,000 went back to country pol

western shipments being only a fraction

last year's and only two or three hund

went to distillery stables. This would i

cate a shortage of finished cattle during Apr

May and June, 1919, and strong market

Farmers with plenty of feed would do w

to carry their cattle forward into that perio

Lamb prices also reached new levels, ye

ings selling up to \$22 in the early part

June. When the season's crop was bet

offered the prices ranged from \$14 to \$1

closing at \$14.50 per hundred. There was

continued enquiry for breeding stock, wh

indicates an immediate increase in sheep p

duction, there being 8,500 breeding fems

shipped off the market during the last

months.

Hogs were the only class showing a d

crease in receipts due to lighter shipmen

from Western Canada, although the total k

ings will not have fallen off very much. Th

quality was uniformly good, the average

weekly weight this year running from 19

to 200 pounds, while in June and July of las

year 165 to 170 was a common average

Prices remained consistently high, reachi

a record price of \$21.25 in June. The y

has proved a profitable one for the hog

ducer. There was a movement of Pr

Edward Island hogs and also frequent

ments from Edmonton proved a feature of

market. The producer should view the futu

with growing confidence.

#### W. H. Gibson Resigns from the Experimental Farm

W. H. Gibson, superintendent at the Experimental Farm, Indian Head, Sask., has resigned his position in order to accept the management of the stock farms of G. E. Fuller, Girvin, Sask. and Calgary, Alta. Mr. Gibson has had a very successful tenure of office for the past three years and we understand that a movement is on foot at the present time by the farmers and stockmen of that district to induce the government to retain his services. Mr. Gibson who is an enthusiastic stockman, has had a life-long experience in the business and will prove a very valuable manager to Mr. Fuller. He will take up his duties on March 1.



(Miscellaneous)

**STOCK FARM HAVE FOR**  
of Shorthorn bulls and females;  
Shetlands, pony harness and  
condence solicited. R. H. Soet.

**SHIRES AND SHETLANDS,**  
from \$50 up. John Teece, Aber-  
51-7

**ILLS, REGISTERED, FOR SALE,**  
fifteen months. R. A. Wallace,  
49th

**SALES**

**FARM HAS FOR SALE**  
Percheron and Belgian stallions.  
Any age. Liberal terms. Aber-  
cattle; young bulls; Berkshire hogs;  
s; Bronze turkeys; Toulouse geese;  
on, Fillmore, Sask. 47-5

**DESDALE STALLION WANTED FOR HIRE**  
season 1919 under the Federal Assistance  
scheme by the Hargrave C. H. Breeders' Club.  
Apply, giving particulars, to Stuart Gellie, Sec.,  
Farmworth, Man. 2-2

**LARGE PROPORTION OF GRAIN FED TO**  
cattle infested with bots and worms is wasted.  
Peerless Stock Tonic will eradicate them and  
aid digestion. Write us. Peerless Products  
Company, Brandon, Man. 2tf

**LING-IMPORTED REGISTERED PER-**  
cheron stallion, "Utopia," No. 66673; four  
years in district reason for selling. Write,  
W. F. Kenzie, Pike Lake, Sask. 1-2

**PERCHERON STALLIONS AND MARES—**  
Stallions sold on liberal terms; mares offered  
for cash only. J. H. Graham, Saskatoon,  
Sask. 2tf

**A. WALKER & SONS, CARNEGIE, MAN.,**  
Breeder of Clydesdales. Mares and fillies for  
sale. 23tf

**OR SALE—A THREE-YEAR-OLD PRIZE**  
black Percheron stallion. R. Thomas,  
ora, Sask. 49-13

**RED BELGIAN STALLIONS AND**  
fillies for sale. Louis Nachtegale, North  
ford, Sask. Phone 334, ring 4. 50-17

**ITY OF FEED COMPELS US TO SELL**  
and young Percherons. Stock is right and  
also. W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man. 2-4

**ERS' LIEN NOTES FOR COLLECTING.**  
cents. Stallion service books, 35 cents.  
I. Graham, Saskatoon, Sask. 2tf

**DOGS**

**GREED SCOTCH COLLIE FARM BRED**  
e, parents excellent heelers, intelligent and  
olient, either sex, \$12. Pedigree and photo  
dog heeling cows furnished. W. A. Rowe,  
epawa, Man. 1-2

**LL BRED WOLF HOUND FOR SALE,**  
months old, ready for training. Please make  
an offer. H. Greenfield, Box 15, Tuganoke,  
sask. 52-3

**AINED COYOTE HOUNDS, ALSO PUPS.**  
spiked collars for hunting dogs, \$3.00 each,  
postpaid. State measurement. Drawer 139,  
Wetaskiwin, Alta. 51-5

**PURE-BRED SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS, FROM**  
imported stock, \$10. Frank Ballhorn, Wetaski-  
win, Alta. 51-5

**FOR SALE—TRAINED WOLF HOUNDS, FAST**  
and good killers. Chas. H. Harvey, Surbiton,  
Sask. 51-5

**SWINE**

**FOR SALE—EXTRA FINE POLAND-CHINA**  
boar April farrow, from imported stock, weigh-  
ing 1,000 lbs. each in flesh with good bone,  
back smooth as a bottle. Herd header "Pros-  
pect." Write quick. Price \$75. This ad. will  
not appear again. Hoosier Stock Farm, Gala-  
bad, Alta. 51-5

**FOR SALE—YORKSHIRES, BOTH SEXES,**  
spring litters. Also a fine lot of Barred Roak  
cockerels and pullets, from imported stock.  
Phone Carman Exchange. Andrew Graham,  
Roland, Man. 47tf

**IMPROVED YORKSHIRES—A FEW CHOICE**  
boars and sows, from prize-winning stock.  
Shorthorn bulls and females for sale. Only 3  
choice Oxford ram lambs left. A. D. McDonald  
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**HAMPSHIRE SEVERAL THIRTY, PER-**  
fectly marked Hampshire boars, August litters,  
best breeding, 20 dollars each. Order today.  
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**DUROC-JERSEY HOGS, EIGHT WEEKS OLD,**  
\$10 each; one sow, farrowed May 12, \$40.  
Pedigrees supplied free. Frank O'Higgins,  
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**SELLING—YORKSHIRES AT WILLOWVALE**  
Farm. Young boars and sows of the right type.  
Only the best offered. Geo. R. Ball, R.R. 2,  
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**REGISTERED POLAND-CHINAS, FARROWED**  
October 4, \$15 each. Also boar, 20 months old,  
weighs 450, in good condition \$75. Lorne  
McAnulty, D'Aroy, Sask. 2-2

**FOR SALE—PURE-BRED DUROC-JERSEY**  
boars, April and May farrowed, from prize-  
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**RUSSELL M. SHARP, EDRAINS, MAN.**  
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cows, all bred; two will freshen March 1; two  
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**FOR SALE—60 HEAD REGISTERED HERE-**  
ford cattle; 12 bull calves; 12 heifer calves;  
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**REGISTERED RED POLLED CATTLE—STOCK**  
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**EXTRA CHOICE SLOUGH HAY, READY,**  
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Secretary, Invermay G.G. Ltd., Invermay,  
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evidence than the testimony of satisfied advertisers. Read what they say:

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Wheat. Am completely sold out and  
swamped with orders which I cannot fill.  
Dan. Stewart, Cairns, Alta.

We have received more orders for our  
Brome Grass Seed than we can supply.  
—Thos. Linton, Willmar, Sask.

Withdraw my ad. for Mensury Barley.  
I am completely sold out.—E. E. Young,  
Oak Lake, Man.

### IF WE CAN DO IT FOR THEM WE CAN DO IT FOR YOU

The Guide does three things for seed grain advertisers using classified ads.

**FIRST**—It gives the largest farm journal circulation in Western  
Canada.

**SECONDLY**—It is the paper, par excellence, that has done most to  
encourage better seed.

**THIRDLY**—It has, for a long time, carried more classified seed grain  
advertising than any other farm paper in Western Canada. You know  
that most people look for offerings of this character in the paper that  
carries the most ads. Knowing this, you will see what an advantage  
there is to you in placing your advertisements in The Guide.

### A SPECIAL SERVICE FOR REGISTERED SEED

If you will look in the Seed Grain classified column you will see a special  
section for Registered Seed. Anyone having registered seed for sale  
can get this extra service at the same cost as your ordinary seed grain.  
Mr. Nick Taitinger used this special service last March. Read his testi-  
monial above and see what it produced for him.

### THE SEASON FOR SELLING SEED GRAIN IS HERE.

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The Grain Growers' Guide Winnipeg, Man.

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112-page book, "Vacant Government Lands,"  
lists and describes every acre in every county  
in U.S. Tells location, place to apply, how  
secured free. 1919 diagrams and tables, new  
laws, lists, etc. Price 25 cents postpaid. Webb  
Publishing Co., Dept. 75, St. Paul, Minn. 2-5

**FOR SALE—WE HAVE FARM LANDS FOR**  
sale, cheap, in Saskatchewan. Can satisfy the  
smallest prospective buyer. In some instances  
the sum of \$200 to \$300 will cover the  
first year's payment. Write us for particulars,  
station district desired. Will gladly supply  
full details. The Royal Trust Company, Bank  
of Montreal, Winnipeg.

**FARM FOR SALE—320 ACRES GOOD FARM**  
land, rear railway; 110 in cultivation. All grain  
excellent yield last three years; good seed every  
year. \$6,000 half cash; or will trade for \$1,000  
cash, balance young stock. John A. McLeod,  
High Prairie, Alta. 2-2

**FOR SALE—320 ACRES, UNIMPROVED, 40**  
miles from Winnipeg, one mile from Toulon.  
\$20 per acre. Good water; consolidated school.  
Will accept good used tractor as first payment.  
T. Turnbull, 1206 Walsley Ave., Winnipeg. 52-3

**POOR HEALTH, MUST SELL HALF SECTION**  
near Saskatchewan River, 40 fence, balance  
improved, 193 acres ready for crop; also 340  
government lease, fence; building wood, plenty  
of water. George Neigel, Riverhurst, Sask. 52-4

**470 ACRES, INCLUDING SMALL FARM WITH**  
good buildings. Suitable sheep, beef cattle or  
dairying. Mild winters. Extensive grazing.  
Fine fruit grown. Near market. A. G. Lang,  
Waneta, West Kootenay, B.C.

**SNAP—SECTION GOOD GRAIN OR MIXED**  
farming, 80 acres new breaking, \$12 acre. For  
terms and particulars write owner. S. A.  
Holstein, Box 4, Wauchope, Sask.

**SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR**  
cash, no matter where located. Particulars free.  
Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 18, Lincoln,  
Nebr. 51-4

**FOR SALE—FIVE QUARTERS OF FINE**  
wheat land, improved. Will sell all or part.  
Part cash, balance easy terms. Box 338, Winni-  
fred, Alta. 52-3

**FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMS AND**  
chicken ranches, write to Pemberton & Son  
418 Howe St., Vancouver. Established 1887. 37tf

**WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF**  
farm or unimproved land for sale. O. K. Hawley,  
Baldwin, Wisconsin.

**FOR SALE—BALED HAY AND STRAW**  
Write or phone. H. A. Storm, Glenboro  
Man. 2-2

**FARM MACHINERY**

**FOR SALE—ONE BUFFALO HAY PRESS, \$150**  
Two 24-inch brush breakers, one John Deere,  
one Cockshutt, \$180 each. One Cockshutt  
eight-bottom tractor plow, \$400. All in good  
repair. Apply, Alfred Gray, Route 4, Grand  
View, Man.

**FOR SALE—ONE J. I. CASE GAS TRACTOR,**  
30 x 60, run three seasons, in good shape; and  
also Case machine, 32 x 56, in good repair. The  
two for \$3,800. A. Gray, R.R. 4, Grand View,  
Man.

**SELLING—ONE AVERY 12-25 TRACTOR, USED**  
one year, \$1600. One 20 H.P. Case steam  
tractor and steel separator, first class shape,  
\$2,400. Josiah Hill, Esterhazy, Sask. 51-5

**SELLING—AULTMAN-TAYLOR SEPARATOR,**  
cheap; owners need smaller machine. Wanted—  
Second-hand 28 in. Case separator, good shape.  
McCheane & Wake, Borden, Sask. 2-3

**SELLING—8-16 MOGUL TRACTOR, PRICE**  
\$500, with extras. For particulars, write John  
Wake, Borden, Sask. 1-2

**FOR SALE—14-INCH FIVE-FURROW ENGINE**  
gang, stubble and breaker bottoms; in first  
class shape. E. C. Searcy, Craik, Sask. 1-2

**SELLING—16-30 TITAN INTERNATIONAL,**  
good shape; snap. Edlund Bros., Camrose,  
Alta. 1-2

**FOR SALE—20 H.P. CASE STEAM PLOWING**  
engine, in good condition. Hauser Bros.,  
Strome, Alta.

**SELLING—30-60 TITAN TRACTOR AND**  
eight-furrow P. & O. plows, both bottoms,  
good as new. Snap. Box 217, Wilkie, Sask. 2-2

**FOR SALE—FIVE-FURROW SELF-LIFT COCK-**  
shutt plow. C. H. Watson, Methven, Manitoba. 2-4

**WANTED—22-IN. OR 24-IN. SCRUB PLOW.**  
F. Hamersley, Hafford, Sask.

**SELLING CHEAP—13-25 C.O.D. TRACTOR,**  
nearly new. N. Rudy, Broderick, Sask. 52-3



## POULTRY—continued

**SHEEP FOR SALE—GOOD GRADE EWES** bred to Shropshire and Oxford rams. Phone write or call. Simon Downie & Sons, Carstairs, Alta. 52t

**SHEEP—LARGE SHROPSHIRE EWES, ALSO** good range ewes, bred. H. F. McWilliams, Yorkton, Sask. 51-6

**FIFTY EWES, OXFORD-SHROPSHIRE CROSS** bred. Also Mammoth Bronze turkey hens. Walter Young, Fairfax, Man. 2-2

## POULTRY

**BUFF ORPINGTON AND WHITE WYANDOTTES**, bred and specially selected for egg-type under the Hogan system, foundation stock imported from Tom and Will Barron, Lancashire, England, 1914. These are splendid Utility birds. 160 to 170 egg-type, \$4.00 each; 190 to 205 egg-type, \$6.00 each; 220 to 235 egg-type, \$8.00 each. A. W. Cooke, Box 663, Kelowna, B.C. 2-2

**HARDY'S BUFF ORPINGTONS ARE EX-**hibition and Utility combined. Cockerels from Exhibition winners and excellent winter layers; also from Poorman's 200-egg strains (imported), sired by male from 273-egg hen, \$3.00, \$5.00 and \$10 each. Choice yearling hens, \$3.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. E. M. Hardy, Tofteld, Alta. 2-2

**POULTRY SUPPLIES—LEG BANDS, ALU-**minum, 90c 100; celluloid colored spiral, \$1.00 100; shipping crates, one bird, 40c; two birds, 50c; egg boxes, 15 eggs, \$2.00 doz.; 30, \$3.00; incubator thermometers, \$1.00; laying mash, \$5.00 100 lbs. Complete poultry supply catalog free. Brett Mfg. Co., Winnipeg. 52t

**FOR SALE—PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEY** toms, \$6.00; hens, \$5.00. Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels, \$3.00 and \$5.00. Also about 500 bushels of Mensury barley, re-cleaned, at \$1.50 per bushel. Jas. R. Stewart, Gladstone, Man. 49-7

**S. C. R. I. RED COCKERELS FOR DISPOSAL**, brothers to my 1st-2nd Medicine Hat winners; sired by my 2nd Calgary-Medicine Hat-1st Lethbridge cock. Rose Combs, brothers my 1st Medicine Hat pen. From \$5.00 each. G. C. Rogerson, 1042 8th St. East, Calgary. 2-2

**BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, FROM COCK** imported direct from New York. Thompson's prize-winning Imperial Ringlet strain. Beautifully marked. From excellent layers. \$3.00 to \$8.00. Mrs. Isaac Lewis, Killam, Alta. 2-2

**FREE—SEND FOR COMPLETE ILLUSTRATED** catalogue of poultry supplies. Write for prices on canaries, guaranteed singers; bird cages; bird supplies; goldfish and supplies. Sovereign Poultry Supply House Ltd., Edmonton, Alta. 2-2

**WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY TOMS, \$6.00;** hens, \$5.00. White Wyandotte cockerels, \$3.00 and \$5.00. Dorcas strain. White Pekin drakes, \$5.00; ducks, \$4.00. Kay Bros., Carlyle, Sask. 1-3

**ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK-**erels, bred from first prize cockerel at Brandon, 1918, \$5.00 each. Also choice Single Comb White Leghorn cockerels, \$3.00 each. Don Fraser, Strassburg, Sask. 51-2

**ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK-**erels, from prize winners, two years in succession, fine laying strain, \$3.00 to \$5.00 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Thos. Murray, Sr., Yellow Grass, Sask. 52-2

**WHITE WYANDOTTES—MARTIN'S REGAL** strain, prize-winning stock. Cockerels, \$2.50; yearling cock, \$3.00. Rose Comb Rhode Island Red cockerels, \$2.50. N. Borthistle, Minnedosa, Man. 2-2

**BABY CHICKS AND BREEDING STOCK**, Barron's highest Utility strains. Booking orders now spring delivery. Write, Columbia Poultry Ranch, Steveston, B.C. 49-4

**RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS FOR SALE**, rose comb, extra fine birds. Price \$5.00. Salkeld Bros., Woodland Farm, Gerald, Sask. 51-4

**SELLING—WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKER-**els, April and May hatched, from trap-nested stock. Price \$3.50 and \$5.00 each. Henry C. Dobson, Carnduff, Sask. 50-5

**THE REMAINDER OF R. I. RED COCKERELS** owned by Mrs. Jas. O. Johnston for sale at \$2.50; single combs, \$2.00; fine birds, Jas. D. Murray, Box 26, Yellow Grass, Sask. 52-3

**BARRED ROCK COCKER LS—GUILD'S** strain, fine, vigorous, well-marked, early-hatched birds, \$3.00 to \$5.00. Stubbs' Poultry Yards, Birtle, Man. 52-4

**PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND** Red cockerels, good laying strain, \$3.00 each; three for \$8.00. Eva Eaglesham, Cayley, Alta. 52-4

**PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS**, toms, \$8.00; hens, \$5.00. Splendid specimens. Young toms weigh from 20-24 lbs. Otto Idso, Fillmore, Sask. 1-2

**FINE, LARGE ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND** Red cockerels, bred from laying strain, \$2.50; four for \$8.00. Gustav Mellicke & Son, Dundurn, Sask. 1-4

**WANTED—LIVE HENS, 19c. LB.; LIVE DUCKS,** 23c. lb. New laid eggs, 58c. doz. Beef hides; calf and coyote skins. Jack rabbits, 40c. each. E. Kirby, City Market, Saskatoon, Sask. 2-2

**WHITE WYANDOTTES—MARTIN'S REGAL**. Some splendid yearlings and cockerels. Don't wait till spring and get culls. Buy now—get the pick. James M. Ewens Bethany, Man. 2-2

**BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, MAY HATCHED**, \$3.00; pair, \$5.50. W. A. Stirling, Duffield, Alberta. 2-3

**FOR SALE—PURE-BRED WHITE ROCK** cockerels \$2.50 each, or three for \$6.00. Atchison Bros., Box 133, Wilcox, Sask. 50-5

**PURE-BRED GOLDEN WYANDOTTE COCK-**erels, \$2.50 each. Chas. D. Scott, Kincaid, Sask. 1-3

**PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-**erels for sale, choice early birds, \$3.00 each. Mrs. James Strang, Baldur, Man. 1-4

**TOM BARRON 282-EGG-STRAIN LEGHORNS** and Wyandottes, imported direct. J. J. Funk, Winkler, Man. 42-18

**ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS**, extra fine, from prize winners, \$3.00 to \$5.00. Briarwood Poultry Farm, Leney, Sask. 49-6

**BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE—S.C. WHITE** Leghorns, Buff Orpingtons and Rouen drakes. Ellen Jickling, R.R. 3, Carman, Man. 51-5

**WHITE HOLLAND TOMS, \$5.00; HENS, \$4.00.** No orders after January 1. J. Lester Markham, Waldron, Sask. 51-4

**FOR SALE—BRONZE TURKEYS, TOMS, \$7.00;** hens, \$5.00; pair, \$10, not akin. Thomas Gilmour, Fairfax, Man. 51-4

**SELLING—WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, NEW-**Coin and Dulmage strains. H. Hand, Box 314, Virdeu. 49-7

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, SPLENDID** specimens. Hens, \$4.50; toms, \$6.00; unrelated pairs, \$10. George Sawyer, Midale, Sask. 51-4

**PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG-**horn cockerels, excellent stock, \$3.00 each. S. V. Cowan, Waldeck, Sask. 1-2

**ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKER-**els, \$2.00 each. Mrs. E. Pearson, Esterhazy, Sask. 1-2

**TOULOUSE GESE—MALES, \$5.00; FEMALES,** \$4.00; utility birds, from exhibition stock. Foster Bros., Lena, Man. 1-2

**FEW PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB RHODE** Island Red cockerels left, laying strain, \$2.50; two for \$4.50. Justin Bergh, Cereal, Alta. 1-2

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS,** \$2.50. William Gifford, Glenside, Sask. 1-2

## LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

**IT WILL PAY YOU TO GET OUR PRICES** on cedar, tamarac and willow posts, piling, shingles, etc. The Cedar Products Co., 23-24 Willowby Bldg., Saskatoon. 2-2

**CORDWOOD IN CARLOAD LOTS. WRITE** for prices delivered at your station. Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alta. 2-2

**CARLOAD WILLOW OR CEDAR FENCE** posts, 3 or 4-inch. Quote f.o.b. your station. W. G. Leffar, Dropmore, Man. 2-2

**SELLING—WILLOW POSTS AND FIREWOOD.** Adolf Benesch, Junkins, Alta. 1-2

## SEED GRAIN

**SELLING—KITCHENER WHEAT, CLEANED,** ready for seeding, the first crop grown on new land, at \$5.25 per bushel, bags included. Satisfaction guaranteed, as we won the grand championship for Manitoba in 1918, also 3rd at the International World's Fair at Kansas for our wheat. Brockington Bros., Melita, Manitoba. 2-3

**DURUM WHEAT RESISTS DROUTH, RUST,** etc.; earlier than Marquis; highest yielder grown. Leader and Giant oats, grown from registered seed first generation. Premost flax. Spring rye. Write, Robt. Blane, Harrowby, Man. 2-4

**400 BUSHEL O.A.C. 22 BARLEY, GROWN** on new land, clean, winner in standing grain competition, \$1.50 bushel, bags extra. James M. Ewens, Bethany, Man. 2-3

**WANTED—TWO OR MORE CARS OF SEED** and feed oats. Send sample and price to David Coleman, Sec. Grain Growers' Assn., Weyburn, Sask. 2-2

**250 BUSHEL CLEAN MARQUIS WHEAT,** from registered seed, \$2.40 bushel. C. Fogelberg, Foam Lake, Sask. 2-3

**SEED OATS—LARGE OR SMALL QUAN-**ties supplied. Estate variety preferred. Sample and quotation from Frederick Ind, Lloydminster. 2-2

**SEED OATS, BARLEY AND SPRING RYE** for sale. Oats, \$1.10; barley, \$1.25; rye, \$1.80. Send for samples. Fred Day & Sons, Souris, Man. 52-3

**WANTED—CAR FEED OATS. SAMPLE AND** price. Lester Hammond, Maple Creek, Sask. 52-3

**WANTED—ONE CAR OF SEED OATS AND** one car of feed oats. Send sample and prices to Purse Bros., Wartime, Sask. 2-2

**SELLING—WELL COLORED AND DEVEL-**oped Marquis wheat, \$2.50 bushel. Hans Orsaa, Swanton, Sask. 2-2

**SEED FLAX, \$4.00 BUSHEL F.O.B.; CASH** with order; bags 50c. Gordon McLaren, Pipestone, Man. 1-3

**SEGER OATS, ABOUT 3,000 BUSHEL; O.A.C.** 21 barley, 2,500 bushels. Particulars, Harold Orchard, Miami, Man. 2-5

**FLAX SEED, CLEANED AND SACKED, \$4.00** f.o.b. Apply, Alex. Pope, Drake, Sask. 2-2

**WANTED—50 BUSHEL CLEAN SEED FLAX.** R. Henry, Bideford, Alta. 2-2

**WANTED—300 BUSHEL SEED BARLEY.** F. Hamersley, Hafford, Sask. 2-2

**SEED CORN—ALL VARIETIES, SUITABLE** for West. L. Murray, Harrold, Ont. 2-2

**SEND A DOMINION EXPRESS MONEY** order. Five dollars costs three cents. 2-2

## SEED GRAIN (Continued)

## REGISTERED SEED

No seed may be sold as registered seed except that which is inspected, sealed and tagged by an inspector of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association. All registered seed is inspected in the field while growing to ensure its purity, and is further inspected after cleaning to ensure its high quality. All registered seed is guaranteed pure as to variety, free from seeds of other cultivated plants, free from noxious weed seeds, well matured, clean, sound, plump, well colored and germinating not less than 95 per cent. Registered seed is undoubtedly the highest quality of seed grain and potatoes available. Its production requires infinite painstaking and patience and its value is much more than that of ordinary seed.

**SEAGER WHEELER'S FAMOUS STRAIN OF** registered Marquis wheat grown from seed that won the Hudson Bay cup, Provincial Fair last February. 500 bushels for sale at \$3.50 per bushel; cotton sacks included. Cleaned, inspected and sealed. Apply Arthur Hibbert & Sons, Verona Registered Seed Farm, Waskada, Man. 2-2

**REGISTERED VICTORY OATS—GROWN** under Canadian Seed Growers' rules. Certificate with each sack. 20 bushel or over, \$1.65 bushel; less, \$1.70 bushel, f.o.b. Borden. J. K. Wake, Borden, Sask. 1-2

## HONEY

**PETTIT'S CLOVER HONEY IS GOOD HONEY.** A crate of six 10-pound pails for \$17.00. Cheaper freight rate on two or more crates. The Pettit Apiaries, Georgetown, Ont. 2-2

## In Livestock Circles

## "Revelanta's Choice" Sold

"Revelanta's Choice," by "Revelanta," the rising three-year-old Clydesdale stallion, owned by Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont., and which was first in his class, and won the junior championship and reserve grand championship at Chicago last month, has been sold to The Holland Clydesdale Syndicate, Holland, Man., for \$5,000.

This is one of the really high-class Clydesdale colts in Canada at the present time; he should be able to hold his own in the western show rings and his purchasers are to be congratulated on their choice of a stallion.

## Directors for Holstein-Friesian Association

The election by ballot of the directors of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada for the year 1919 for the provinces other than Ontario, has just been completed. The following are the directors elected:—Quebec—Neil Sangster, Ormstown; P. J. Salley, Lachine Rapids. Maritime Provinces—Walter M. Lea, Victoria, P.E.I. Manitoba—W. J. Cummings, Winnipeg. Saskatchewan—Harry Follett, Duval. Alberta—Joseph H. Laycock, Okotoks. British Columbia—Dr. S. F. Tolmie, Victoria.

## Calf-Feeding Competition

Competitions for children in the various lines of agricultural activity are becoming yearly more popular, and justly so. The children of today will be the farmers of tomorrow, and in order to ensure their being progressive farmers, accomplishing the utmost in developing the livestock and agricultural industry of the country, they should be "caught young."

Nothing stimulates a child's interest so much as a contest in which he is permitted to take an active part. He profits by his successes and mistakes and the successes and mistakes of others, and is constantly studying and increasing his store of knowledge—and knowledge, particularly on the farm—is power.

He learns that in the treatment of animals, kindness pays, not only in the development of his finer feelings and in the increased joy derived from caring for animals, who look for his coming with apparent pleasure, but also that it results in better physical conditions in the animals, which means bigger profits when they are marketed.

The Edmonton Exhibition Association has issued a prize list for a calf-feeding competition in connection with the next Spring Show, April 1-5, 1919, which is certainly very attractive, and should be the means of inducing a great many farmers to start their sons and daughters feeding calves early this month. \$1,600 in cash prizes is offered, with 15 prizes for calves of beef breeds, the first prize being \$100, and eight prizes for dairy heifers, the first prize being \$50.

Generous assistance is given by the various pure-bred associations and a number of business firms and private individuals. A complete list of the prizes offered may be secured by writing to W. J. Stark, manager of the Edmonton Exhibition.

## Clydesdales for Saskatchewan

Saskatchewan has again been fortunate in receiving a big addition to the many good Clydesdale horses already in that province. Wm. Grant, of Regina, recently completed the purchase of a number of good stallions and mares from the Cairnbrogie stud of Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont.

Among the new lot is the eight-year-old stallion "Baron's Stamp," by "Baron's Pride," an imported horse, which in his younger days was a consistent prize winner at some of the best Scottish shows. This horse has also travelled some of the best districts in Scotland. He was first in the aged class at Toronto, in 1917.

Besides "Baron's Stamp," Mr. Grant has been fortunate enough to secure from Messrs. Graham, some of their International

winners at Chicago last year. Among them is the black yearling "Lord Gleniffer," which was junior champion, and the "Bracelet," which was third at Chicago.

In addition to the above, he has the first and second prize fillies and the prize team of geldings, Guelph and London last year.

A few other good stallions complete the shipment which bring the total of Mr. Grant's to around 60 head.

## Holsteins Win Dairy Test

At Guelph the grand champion to the Holstein-Friesian cow, "Fanny Pontiac," that gave in the three day test 266.7 pounds milk, testing 3.6 per cent. fat. Her total score of 317.53 points nearly 27 points better than that of a cow of any other breed. The best year-old in the show was the "Ruby Fayne DeKol," with 219.1 milk, testing 3.9 per cent. fat. The best two-year-old was also a Holstein, "Elmwood Daisy Fayne," with 162.1 milk, testing 3.6 per cent. fat.

## Exmoor Ranch Hereford

"The day of the Hereford has come in Canada, and we mean to stick to good 'Whitefaces' till the bench is in these words Ronald M. Pym, of Exmoor, Alta., summed up the outlook the Hereford breed in Western Canada.

Six years ago two brothers, Ronald and Guy Pym, bought the Exmoor Ranch seven miles from the town of Miramichi, started in with 20 head of Hereford. Both brothers have seen active service in France and Flanders; one in the Infantry and the other in the Royal Air Force. Both were wounded and one was a prisoner in a German camp for some time. Lu was with him, however, and following a complete recovery they both hope to be able to take up their work on the ranch this spring. The Exmoor Ranch which consists of 800 acres of good undulating land dotted here and there with poplar and willow bluffs and little lakes, peculiar to that particular part of Central Alberta makes an ideal cattle range, with its sheltered and copious water supply, together with fine hay meadows in close proximity.

The Hereford herd on this ranch numbers around 100 head; the females are all or nearly all home-bred from the foundation stock, and they are well-matured matrons of the right sort and quality.

Not being satisfied with the herd bull which was being used when they bought the foundation herd, Messrs. Pym soon threw him into discard and purchased from Frank Collicut, of Calgary, when on the summer fair circuit in 1914, the good bull "Drumsticks," which Mr. Collicut in turn had purchased at Simon Dow and Sons dispersion sale a year or so before.

Both these well-known breeders had good results from "Drumsticks." Pym Brothers were equally fortunate, their present crop of three-year-old heifers bear ample testimony. "Drumsticks" was bred by "Druid," 8135, by "Bright Dandy" and put of a cow called "Lucy," 8161, by "King of the Cedar."

A son of "Drumsticks," out of a good dam named "Gladys," 11549, by "Jolly Boy," 10442, is one of their herd bulls at the present time. On this "Drumsticks" cross there is now being used a son of "Beau Perfection 8th," "Don Perfection," out of "Gladys II." With the blood of "Old Perfection," by "Dale" on the sire's side, and "Beau Donald" on the dam's, this masculine-headed, stretchy sire, bred by Warren T. McCray, Kentland, Ind., should leave the mark of his breeding on the young stock at Exmoor Ranch.

This year Pym Brothers hope to purchase some good new female blood, and increase considerably their breeding operations.

These young breeders are started right; they have lots of good ability and enthusiasm for their work, and with some of that same luck and judgment which has stood by them thus far, it will not be very long before the Exmoor Ranch carries one of the leading herds of Whitefaces in Alberta.

## National Livestock Meetings

Notices have been issued from Ottawa as follows:—

## TORONTO MEETINGS, 1919

Monday, February 3  
Canadian Swine Breeders' Association, Directors' Meeting.

Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Directors' Meeting, Prince George Hotel.

Canadian Swine Breeders' Association, Annual Meeting.

## Tuesday, February 4

Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Annual Meeting, Prince George Hotel.

Canadian Sheep Breeders' Association, Directors' Meeting.

Canadian Jersey Cattle Club, Directors' Meeting.

Canadian Sheep Breeders' Association, Annual Meeting.

## Wednesday, February 5

Canadian Jersey Cattle Club, Annual Meeting.

Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada, Directors' Meeting.

## Thursday, February 6

Canadian Shire Horse Association, Directors' Meeting.

Canadian Shire Horse Association, Annual Meeting.

Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada, Annual Meeting.

Canadian Hereford Association, Directors' Meeting.

Canadian Hereford Association, Annual Meeting.

## MONTREAL MEETINGS, 1919

February 11 and 12

Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association, Directors' Meeting.



# U.G.G. Farm Supplies

## Engines

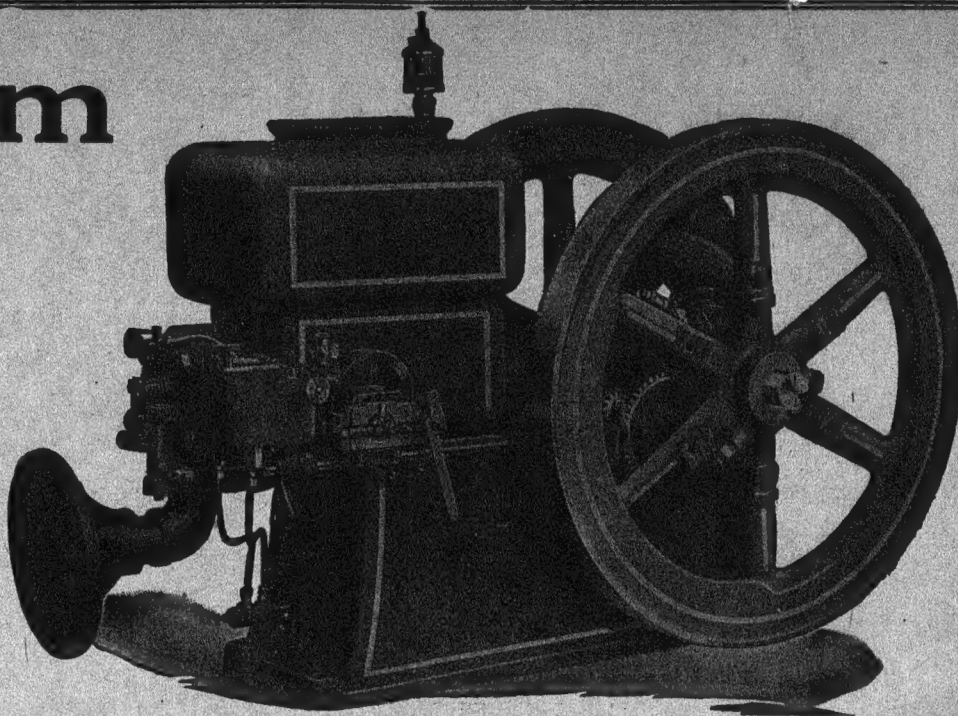
From the 1½ h.p. Gasoline Engine all the way through the 3, 5, 7, 9 and 12 Kerosene Engines, the U.G.G. line offers you the utmost in economic farm power operation. These engines are built for long service and are equipped with Webster Magneto. They come to you backed by the U.G.G. unqualified guarantee.

### PRICES

The 1½ h.p. Gasoline Engine, Winnipeg, \$71.50; Regina, \$72.75; Saskatoon, \$72.75; Calgary, \$73.50.

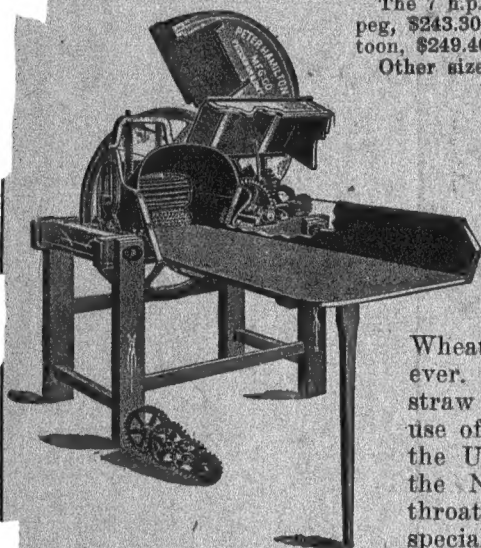
The 7 h.p. Kerosene Engine, Winnipeg, \$243.30; Regina, \$249.40; Saskatoon, \$249.40; Calgary, \$252.85.

Other sizes at proportionate prices.



This Shows 7 H.P. Engine.

## U.G.G. Feed Cutter



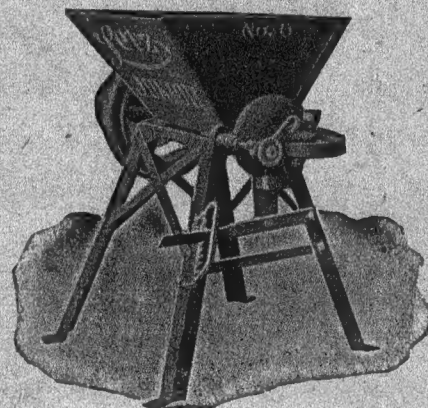
The short crops of fodder this past season have forced many farmers to feed more Wheat Straw and Oat Straw than ever. The feed value of such straw can be greatly increased by the use of a good straw cutter, such as the U.G.G. The illustration shows the No. 7 machine, with 12-inch throat, feed rollers raise five inches, specially designed for cutting large quantities when not required to be

elevated into a hayloft or silo. There are also other sizes, and all sizes can be operated by hand or power.

The No. 7 shown is priced at Winnipeg, \$57.40 and weighs 680 pounds. Equipped with blower, 30 feet of piping and travelling feed table, f.o.b. Winnipeg, \$152.00; weight 1,400 pounds.

## U.G.G. Letz Grinder

In these days of high-priced feed it pays the farmer well to prepare the grain by grinding. The "Letz" eight-inch mill shown here is a remarkably easy-running mill that does good work year in and year out. United Grain Growers Limited have many other styles and sizes.



The eight-inch "Letz," with extra set of plates sells at Winnipeg for \$44.45; Regina, \$45.65; Saskatoon, \$45.65; Calgary, \$46.40. Its weight is 280 pounds.

Same good value in other sizes and in Emery Grinders and Roller Crushers.

## U.G.G. Wood Frame Wood Saw

A Wood Saw or a Pole Saw is a timely purchase. U.G.G. Wood Frame Saws are sound and solid in construction. Mandrils are made of cold-rolled steel, 1½ inches in diameter.

Without blades, the Wood Saw sells at Winnipeg for \$24.35; Saskatoon or Regina, \$25.50 and Calgary, \$26.20. The Pole Saw sells at Winnipeg, \$30.70; Regina or Saskatoon, \$32.00 and Calgary, \$32.75.

## U.G.G. Top Cutter

The cold weather for the next few months calls for a cozy cutter. The U.G.G. Cutter shown here gives you comfort, style, finish and best construction. It conforms with the best ideas of what a cutter should be—and it is light-running.

Top Cutter, as shown, with shafts, weight 365 pounds, Winnipeg, \$92.60; Regina, \$96.10; Saskatoon, \$96.10; Calgary, \$98.10.

Open Cutters with Shafts, but without Top and Doors can also be Supplied.

Splendid Value in Strongly-built Sleighs. Write for Information.



### COUPON

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LIMITED,  
Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon or Calgary.

Send me particulars of \_\_\_\_\_  
as advertised in The Guide, January 8, 1919.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

G.G.G. Jan. 8.

The articles mentioned here are things you need now—and United Grain Growers Limited are in a position to ship them at once.

# UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD.

WINNIPEG

REGINA

SASKATOON

CALGARY